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Mass: State farm at Bridgewater

SENATE..... .....No. 15.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

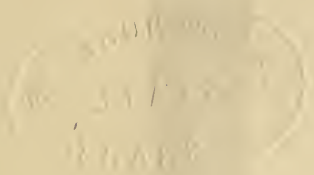
STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

DECEMBER, 1854.

BOSTON:
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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

In accordance with the provisions of the tenth section of chapter 275, of the Acts of 1852, the Inspectors of the Bridgewater State Almshouse herewith submit their First Annual Report.

By the sixth section of chapter 355, approved April 26, 1854, it was enacted, that "all contracts to be made after the passage of said Act, either for materials or labor, for completing said Almshouse, sheds, out-houses, ice-houses, tombs, &c., shall be made and performed under the direction of the Superintendent and Inspectors of the several establishments;" and by the first section, third part, of the aforesaid chapter, it is provided, that "the sum of eleven thousand and two hundred dollars [be appropriated] for the payment of debts incurred, and contracts entered into, in the building and furnishing of the State Almshouse in Bridgewater, and for the construction of sheds," &c., as above named.

No part of the above sum of $11,200 has been received by these Inspectors; the whole amount, as they have been informed by the State Auditor, having been drawn by the Commissioners, who had full charge of the construction, and the entire management of all contracts and matters thereunto appertaining, to the above-said twenty-fourth of April, 1854.

The house was opened for the reception of State paupers, by proclamation of the Governor, on the first day of May last;

but the Inspectors found the premises in such a condition that they could with difficulty provide for the few inmates received during the first months. They found not only no "sheds, ice-house and tomb," but, what was far more embarrassing, no rain-water cisterns were completed except those under the centre of the house, designed for the use of the immediate family of the Superintendent, and not available by the arrangements which had been made for conveying water to any other part of the house. The well which was dug the previous fall, about twelve feet deep, contained, for a few weeks, a plenty of water; but this was of a turbid character, and scarcely fit for drinking or cooking purposes. There were six or eight inches of water in the cellar, rising so high in the furnaces as to prevent their use for the warming of the building; the chapel was unfurnished with seats, and the school-room had neither chairs nor forms.

Under the direction of the Inspectors and Superintendent, a barrel drain, laid in cement, has been constructed, which effectually drains the cellar; and other drains, which were demanded by the plan which had been adopted for water-closets, have been built in a way to be permanently useful. The cisterns have been completed, and the well excavated to a depth of thirty-two feet, the last eighteen feet through rock. A yard has been erected around the house, to prevent the escape of inmates. This is not yet completed, but it serves the main purpose for which it was erected, and but few escapes have been effected since its construction. The school-room has been furnished with seats, forms and books, and the chapel with *settees*.

To meet these expenditures, and to furnish the farm with stock, carriages, carts, farming tools, &c., the Superintendent has been furnished with the sum of fifty-four hundred dollars, appropriated to each institution by the fourth section of chapter 189 of the Acts of 1854. This sum has not proved quite sufficient for the purposes contemplated in the two Acts aforesaid; and, in a few instances, sundry unavoidable expenses, small in the aggregate, chargeable to construction, have been presented in the account of current expenses.

A further appropriation will be necessary to meet the construction expense of another year, for the building of sheds,

the purchase of farming implements, &c. The Inspectors are aware that it may seem too early to speak of repairs of buildings but just erected; yet the need of them, in several instances is clearly indicated. The roofs of the main building have leaked from the beginning; the slate was imperfectly secured and some portions of it are detached by every strong wind. The house should be repainted another season. It has as yet received but two light coats of paint; and the color, which was added to shade the lead, has blanched in spots, giving the whole structure an unsightly appearance.

A school was commenced in June, which has been continued, with occasional short vacations, to the present time. The average attendance of scholars is about one hundred, consisting of nearly an equal number of boys and girls, nearly all of whom are between the ages of five and ten years. The scholars are generally very backward; a few of the oldest read easy lessons with considerable fluency, write legible hands, and answer correctly many questions in elementary arithmetic; but a large number, on entering the school, commence the alphabet. The boys of the school are under the immediate supervision of their instructor at all times. He attends them in their hours of recreation, prescribes the time of their retirement at night and rising in the morning, supervises their general deportment, and strictly enforces the necessary means to promote personal cleanliness.

A large proportion of the inmates of the house are invalids, and more than one-half the deaths which have occurred therein were occasioned by diseases which were clearly developed in their character at the time of the several admissions.

No epidemic disease has prevailed; and, with the exception of a few cases of *typhus* and *ship fever*, and infantile complaints, of fatal termination, the deaths have been principally caused by hereditary infirmity, chronic disease, or old age. In the surgical department of the hospital three capital operations have been performed, all of which resulted favorably. Further particulars in this department of the Institution are furnished in the subjoined schedule of the resident Physician, marked Table No. 5.

The Chaplain has performed religious service in the chapel every Sabbath; has attended the funerals of such of the de-

ceased as were interred in the adjoining grounds; and has made frequent visits to those who desired his private instruction and advice.

A good degree of subordination has been maintained, thus far, by the Superintendent, without resorting to severe measures. The only punishment in cases of disobedience has been confinement in the cells for a few hours, except in a few cases, in which there was a marked and persistent opposition to reasonable orders; in these instances the confinement has been continued for several days.

The whole number of inmates received since the first of May last—see Superintendent's Table, No. 1—is 860. Of these, 239 have been discharged or returned, 55 have deserted, and 63 have died. The present number in the house (December 1, 1854) is 503. The names, ages, birthplaces, dates of admission, &c., may be seen in the subjoined Tables of the Superintendent.

Much has been done within the present season to renovate the exhausted soil of the farm; and a continuance of the same exertions, with the use of fertilizing material, which the place must henceforth furnish, will soon increase the product of the land to an extent which must considerably reduce the annual expense of the Institution.

The Superintendent reports—see Table 4th—the total current expenses of the house for seven months, from the first of May last, at $12,218.47; and the weekly expense of each inmate 1.04\frac{87}{100}$. This, of course, is not a certain, but an approximate, estimate, which the Inspectors regard as nearly exact, and sufficiently reliable.

Besides the present unproductive state of the farm, there have been other causes which have necessarily increased the current expenses of the Institution, which will probably not recur, and certainly not to their former extent. Among these causes may be enumerated the unprecedented high prices of provisions and the high cost of labor. The cost of supplying the house with water has been very heavy. In this service one team, and usually two men, have been continually employed, with the exception of the few last weeks, since the first day of July, the expense of which cannot be reckoned at less than $500. If the cisterns, which have great capacity,

should be filled by the spring rains, and a further trifling expense incurred for increasing the depth of the well, the cost for the transportation of water may be, in future, wholly avoided.

But little benefit has been derived from the labor of inmates. In the male department, their service on the farm, in the opinion of the Superintendent, has scarcely been equal to that which might have been rendered by two able and active men. In the female division, quite a number of women have taken the charge of their own and of other young children, and, in a few instances, have performed the duties of Hospital nurses; and others have rendered a constant service in the sewing-room. One of the inmates is now engaged in teaching a second school for girls. This female appears to be qualified for the duty, and affords the promise of usefulness in her new vocation.

There are some elderly inmates who are physically incapacitated for common labor, who have still the full use of their hands and arms, who might spend a part of each day in some manual employment; and for these the Superintendent is about to furnish some light service, from which a small profit may accrue.

The number of boys and girls remaining in the house, of a suitable age and condition to perform labor, is very small. Very few children, whose labor would furnish any thing like an equivalent for their support, have been sent to this Institution. All such as seemed to be of a suitable age and character have been placed under indentures in families well recommended to the Inspectors, and are now, with two or three exceptions, contented and useful. There have been, thus far, more calls from good families, for boys and girls of a suitable age for indentures, than the Institution could furnish. Should the number of these children hereafter increase beyond the demand as abovesaid, some service will be required of them which may contribute to defray the expense of their support.

The Inspectors take pleasure in saying to the Executive of the Commonwealth, that the Superintendent of this Institution, Mr. L. L. Goodspeed, assisted by his wife as matron, have, in their opinion, managed this Institution, thus far, with

great ability and judgment; and the officers appointed by the Superintendent have generally performed their duty faithfully, and to the full acceptance of the Inspectors.

Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM T. LOWE,
BRADFORD L. WALES,
NAHUM STETSON,
Inspectors.

Bridgewater, December 22, 1854.

TABLE 1,

Showing the Names and Number of Paupers supported; also the City or Town from which they were severally received; the Birthplace of each, and the Length of Time each one has been in the Commonwealth; the Number of Males and Females; Number of Births and Deaths; also the Number Discharged and Escaped.

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Sally Stimpson,	Baltimore,	W. Bridgewater,	58 years.
Patrick Durgin,	Ireland,	N. do	33 do
Joanna Hurding,	Plymouth, Ms.,	do	
James Gillor,	Ireland,	Taunton,	3 do
Francis Flood,	do	do	15 do
Alice McGreavey,	do	Randolph,	10 do
Michael Welch,	do	do	19 do
Michael Sullivan,	do	do	7 do
Mary Brooks,	do	Braintree,	13 do
Morral Knerson,		do	
Mary A. Bentley,	Farmington, Ct.,	Brewster,	2 do
Sally Vollum,	Taunton,	Taunton,	
Patrick Cochoran,	Natick,	do	
Mary Cochoran,	Maine,	do	
Patrick Bryan,	Ireland,	Barnstable,	1 do
Kate Sweeny,	do	do	
Esther Burnham,	New York,	do	
Robert Moore,	England,	Randolph,	49 do
James Gorman,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	
Frederic Greenman,	Germany,	do	
Jacob Greenman,	do	do	
Jacob Lufler,	Plymouth,	do	
John Kelley,	Roxbury,	do	
James Wilson,	do	do	
Henry Noyes,	New York,	do	4 do
John Brooks,	Roxbury,	do	
Thomas Brooks,	do	do	
Frank Jenness,	Boston,	do	
Edward Welch,	do	do	
Lewis Hatzell,	Unknown,	do	
Frank Hatzell,	do	do	
Henry Lufler,	Plymouth,	do	
George Smithson,	Lowell, Ms.,	do	
John White,	Ireland,	do	8 do
John Simms,	Scotland,	do	5 do
John Delaney,	Ireland,	do	30 do
Lawrence, Hibel	Germany,	do	11 do
Mortimus Moriarty,	Ireland,	do	23 do
Daniel Finn,	do	do	33 do
John Cloyer,	do	do	15 do
Michael Brown	do	do	5 do
Margaret Conklin,	do	do	5 do
Ann Lawless,	do	do	17 do
Bridget Manhan,	do	do	
Mary Ann Watson,	Roxbury,	do	
Margaret Watson,	do	do	
Mary A. Brooks,	do	do	
Mary A. Brooks,	do	do	
Mary A. Gorman,	do	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Sophia Hawkman,	Roxbury,	Roxbury,	
Elizabeth Hawkman,	do	do	
Thomas Tracy,	do	do	
Minnie Bush,	do	do	
Susan Shannon,	do	do	
Jane Landers,	Milton, Ms.,	do	
Elisha Watson,	New Hampshire,	Quincy,	10 years.
Betsey Watson,	do	do	do
James Riley,	Ireland,	Fall River,	8 do
Daniel Shehan,	Rhode Island,	do	
Mary Hurley,	Ireland,	do	20 do
Jerry Hurley,	Massachusetts,	do	
Margaret Hurley,	do	do	
Michael Norris,	do	do	
James Maloney,	do	do	
John Murphy,	do	do	
John Sullivan,	Ireland,	do	
Michael Sullivan,	do	do	2 do
William Welch,	Massachusetts,	do	
Sarah Welch,	do	do	
Timothy Sullivan,	Ireland,	do	9 do
Catharine Murphy,	do	do	15 do
Dennis Murphy,	Massachusetts,	do	
John Sullivan,	Ireland,	do	2 do
Dennis Sullivan,	do	do	7 do
Mary Negus,	Rhode Island,	do	
Margaret Sullivan,	Ireland,	do	
Michael Sullivan,	Massachusetts,	do	
Mary Sullivan,	do	do	
Julia Sullivan,	do	do	
Thomas Muley,	Quebec,	do	1 do
John Muley,	do	do	1 do
George Muley,	do	do	1 do
Patrick Curley,	Massachusetts,	do	
John Curley,	do	do	
Mary Curley,	do	do	
Margaret Watson,	Ireland,	do	14 do
Ellen Watson,	Massachusetts,	do	
Thomas Watson,	do	do	
Mary A. Muley,	Nova Scotia,	do	
John Marville,	Paris, Fr.,	do	1 do
Mary Shay,	Ireland,	do	2 do
Robert Kelley,	do	Quincy,	2 do
John Smith,	Unknown,	Dedham,	
William Smith, *alias* Wood,	do	do	
Margaret Armstrong,	do	do	
Moses Frost,	Wrentham, Ms.,	Wrentham,	
Mary Ann Grimm,	Portland, Me.,	do	8 do
George H. Grimm,	Wrentham,	do	
Ellen Dailey,	Ireland,	Fall River,	4 do
Michael Dailey,	Fall River,	do	
Eliza Summers,	Ireland,	do	4 do
Timothy Doland,	do	Roxbury,	7 do
John Knox,	do	do	38 do
Daniel Sullivan,	do	do	6 do
George Holbrook,	Charlestown,	do	
Joseph Fletcher,	England,	Middleboro',	2 do
Charles Becket, (col.,)	Philadelphia,	New Bedford,	2 do
Peter Garrison,	Germany,	do	31 do
John Hill,	New York,	do	4 do
John Hale,	Virginia,	do	24 do
George Parsons,	New York,	do	2 do
Patrick Harrington,	Albany, N. Y.,	do	
George Turner,	England,	do	18 do

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Susan Sylvarra, - -	Newport,	New Bedford,	32 years
Sarah J. Sylvarra, - -	New Bedford,	do	
Geo. H. E. Sylvarra, -	do	do	
Benj. G. Sylvarra, - -	do	do	
Mary E. Sylvarra, - -	do	do	
David Robb, - -	Scotland,	do	25 do
Ellen Shea, - -	Ireland,	do	3 do
Mary J. Shea, - -	Fall River,	do	
Charles A. Peach, - -	New Bedford,	do	
John Cunningham, - -	Taunton,	do	
Peter Lynch, - -	Sag Harbor,	do	
Dennis Cary, - -	Fall River,	do	
Francis T. Hicks, (col.,) -	New Bedford,	do	
George Morey, - -	do	do	
Mary J. Fields, - -	do	do	
William Burdue, (col.,) -	do	do	
Frances Burdue, do -	do	do	
Ellen V. Casey, do -	do	do	
Sarah A. Casey, do -	do	do	
Louisa Mingo, do -	do	do	
Timothy Cummings, -	Fall River,	do	
Betsey Wood, (col.,) -	Unknown,	do	
Walter Scott, - -	Connecticut,	do	17 do
Jane Manassa, do - -	Falmouth,	do	
Charles Buxose, - -	England,	do	26 do
John Francis, do - -	New Orleans,	do	
Florence Lewis, do - -	Cape de Verde,	do	
James Carey, - -	Ireland,	Milton,	14 do
Marion, - -	Holland,	do	
Koziah Libbey, - -	Unknown,	Orleans,	
Caroline Sweat, - -	Newport,	New Bedford,	
Mary McGuire, - -	Ireland,	Dorchester,	24 do
Catharine Colcouth, - -	Boston,	do	
Mary Ann Downey, - -	do	do	
James Downey, - -	do	do	
Charlotte M. Denison, -	Ireland,	Quincy,	2 do
Catharine Trainer, - -	do	Fall River,	11 do
Mary Trainer, - -	Boston,	do	
Patrick Murray, - -	do	Taunton,	
Anna Fannin, - -	Ireland,	do	8 do
Henry C. Brooks, - -	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Nancy Mann, - -	New Hampshire,	Scituate,	14 do
Charles W. Mann, - -	Billerica,	do	
James McCarter, - -	England,	do	2 do
Hannah, - -	Unknown,	Plymouth,	
Chloe Scott, - -	Wareham,	do	
John Cullen, - -	Ireland,	Tewksbury,	3 do
John Broderick, - -	do	do	2 do
John Hole, - -	England,	do	5 do
Michael Murray, - -	Ireland,	do	10 do
James Maloney, - -	do	do	1 do
Michael McEvoy, - -	do	do	12 do
Thomas Griffin, - -	do	do	10 do
Peter Desmond, - -	do	do	2 do
Edward Duggan, - -	do	do	1 do
John Hennessey, - -	do	do	1 do
John Coughlin, - -	do	do	7 do
Patrick Hogan, - -	do	do	4 do
Daniel O'Hearn, - -	do	do	7 do
James McGlown, - -	do	do	2 do
Daniel Gavy, - -	do	do	5 do
Michael O'Neil, - -	do	do	6 do
William Driscoll, - -	do	do	26 do
John Ellis, - -	Wales,	do	37 do

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Edward Sisk,	Boston,	Tewksbury,	
William Adler,	do	do	
John Kelley,	Ireland,	do	3 years.
Timothy Hayes,	do	do	4 do
John Haggerty,	do	do	4 do
James Ginder,	Maine,	do	3 do
Benjamin Scofield,	England,	do	50 do
William Lawson,	Halifax,	do	12 do
James A. Stephens,	St. John's,	do	12 do
Hamilton Clark,	Ireland,	do	6 do
James McCabe,	do	do	34 do
Florence Scannell,	do	do	4 do
James Davis,	England,	do	41 do
Martin Welch,	Ireland,	do	14 do
Michael Emleck,	Germany,	do	9 do
Thomas Lynch,	Ireland,	do	6 do
Michael Morrissey,	do	do	22 do
Peter Conly,	do	do	20 do
Michael Welch,	do	do	2 do
John Scannon,	do	do	1 do
Bartholomew Carroll,	do	do	30 do
Richard Dennie,	do	do	6 do
Thomas Brannon	do	do	34 do
William Mealley,	do	do	19 do
Thomas Noonan,	do	do	20 do
Barnard Dolan,	do	do	15 do
James Lawler,	do	do	24 do
John Mack,	do	do	3 do
David Crowley,	do	do	6 do
William D. Hawley,	Vermont,	do	33 do
Jonathan Beal,	Ireland,	do	9 do
Morris Haley,	do	do	5 do
Dennis Grady,	do	do	14 do
Wm. McMullin,	do	do	14 do
John, (col.,)	Zanzibar,	do	1 do
Asa Larabee,	Nova Scotia,	do	25 do
James Lannigan,	Ireland,	do	17 do
William Blaisdell,	New Hampshire,	do	20 do
John Crowley,	Ireland,	do	7 do
Patrick Brannon,	Upper Canada,	do	4 do
Daniel Sullivan,	Ireland,	do	12 do
Emanuel Monto,	West Indies,	do	2 do
Timothy Walley,	Calcutta,	do	8 do
Patrick Downey,	Ireland,	do	8 do
Daniel J. McAskill,	Nova Scotia,	do	2 do
Barnard Cancanon,	Ireland,	do	6 do
Edward Saunders,	do	do	13 do
James Glackin,	do	do	18 do
Asa Winckley,	New Hampshire,	do	14 do
William Martin,	Maine,	do	11 do
Robert Linsted,	Boston,	do	
Michael Canty,	Ireland,	do	1 do
John Delaney,	do	do	11 do
Michael Grace,	do	do	13 do
Sarah Larabee,	Nova Scotia,	do	6 do
Margaret Finn,	Ireland,	do	31 do
Martha Morrisson,	do	do	32 do
Mary Sullivan,	do	do	5 do
Bridget Sullivan,	Deer Island,	do	
Margaret Philipps,	Ireland,	do	1 do
Margaret Philipps,	Boston,	do	
Mary Burke,	Montreal,	do	6 do
Mary Burke,	do	do	6 do
Wm. J. Burke,	Boston,	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Ellen Dugan, - -	Ireland,	Tewksbury,	
Mary Sullivan, - -	do	do	9 years.
Roxanna Carrigan, - -	do	do	28 do
Elizabeth Brown, - -	do	do	28 do
Mary Davalin, - -	do	do	22 do
Mary Hogan, - -	do	do	13 do
Patrick Hogan, - -	Boston,	do	
Betsey Nillson, - -	Ireland,	do	21 do
Julia Driscoll, - -	do	do	3 do
Mary McDonnell, - -	do	do	
Mary Jennings, - -	do	do	40 do
Ann (Bogue) Conners, -	do	do	2 do
Henry (Bogue) Conners, -	Boston,	do	
Ann Flynn, - -	Maine,	do	
Ellen Butler, - -	Ireland,	do	22 do
Mary Nelson, - -	do	do	20 do
Susan M. Sawyer, - -	North Carolina,	do	26 do
Charles H. Sawyer, - -	Rowley,	do	
Joseph W. Sawyer, - -	Ipswich,	do	
Caroline F. Sawyer, - -	Essex,	do	
Ellen Scofield, - -	Maine,	do	30 do
Mary Parsons, - -	Germany,	do	21 do
W. H. T. Parsons, - -	Buffalo,	do	
Ellen Donnavan, - -	Boston,	do	
Mary Donnavan, - -	do	do	
Joanna Donnavan, - -	do	do	
John Donnavan, - -	do	do	
William McCarty, - -	Unknown,	do	
Cornelius Riley, - -	Boston,	do	
Francis Conley, - -	do	do	
Margaret (Conners) Clare, -	Ireland,	do	4 do
William (Conners) Clare, -	Boston,	do	
Maria M. Bulbeck, - -	St. John's,	do	
Catharine Price, - -	Boston,	do	
Mary Frazier, - -	do	do	
Ann Hare, - -	Ireland,	do	
Geo. H. Evans, - -	Boston,	do	
William Flynn, - -	do	do	
Isaac F. Polley, - -	do	do	
Sarah Abbotts, - -	Newfoundland,	do	1 do
Louisa Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
George Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
Henry Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
Ellen Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
Lavinia Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
Susan Abbotts, - -	do	do	1 do
Henry Rann, - -	Boston,	do	
John W. Dugan, - -	do	do	
Bridget Murphy, - -	do	do	
Martin Green, - -	do	do	
Michael Kelley, - -	do	do	
Mary Kelley, - -	Lawrence,	do	
Mary Ann Joice, - -	Boston,	do	
John Haley, - -	do	do	
Zachary T. Miller, - -	Unknown,	do	
James G. Kennedy, - -	do	do	
William Kennedy, - -	do	do	
John Higgs, - -	Boston,	do	
Wm. McGlaughlin, - -	do	do	
George Hamlinton, - -	do	do	
Charles McCambridge, -	do	do	
Frank McCambridge, -	do	do	
James Mowen, - -	do	do	
George Brown, - -	do	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Mary E. DeShon,	Ireland,	Tewksbury,	
Mary Wright,	New Brunswick,	do	3 years.
Elizabeth Green,	Ireland,	do	16 do
Mary Harts,	Scotland,	do	10 do
Bridget Flynn,	Ireland,	do	6 do
Mary Mahoney,	do	do	6 do
Mary Hewitts,	do	do	7 do
Ellen McCarty,	do	do	2 do
Mary Mason,	do	do	
Mary Shay,	do	do	14 do
Mary O'Brian,	do	do	17 do
Mary Ann O'Brian,	Boston,	do	
Dennis Cronan,	Ireland,	do	8 do
John Shay,	do	do	7 do
Margaret Mason,	Nova Scotia,	do	4 do
Elizabeth Gilman,	Ireland,	do	24 do
Catharine Donnavan,	do	do	8 do
Peggy Dashy,	do	do	
Mary Ann Pepper,	do	do	50 do
Joanna Rugan,	do	do	28 do
Sarah Melligan,	do	do	8 do
Ellen Coughlin,	do	do	7 do
Mary Lara,	do	do	8 do
Floro Logan, (col.,)	Virginia,	do	1 do
Jeremiah O'Brien,	Boston,	do	
Moses Caerne,	Russia,	do	1 do
Augustus Solomo,	Unknown,	do	
Ann A. McGuire,	Ireland,	do	
Ellen, (blind,)	Unknown,	do	
John Welch,	do	do	
John Bridgewater,	do	do	
Thomas Bridgewater,	do	do	
James Bridgewater,	do	do	
Henry Bridgewater,	do	do	
Joseph Bridgewater,	do	do	
Dennis Kenney,	Ireland,	do	12 do
Ellen Hefferen,	do	do	6 do
Catharine Jones,	do	do	8 do
John Powers,	Boston,	do	
John Brown,	do	do	
Carsa Fisher,	do	do	
Mary Ann Flynn,	do	do	
John Whitehead,	do	do	
William Gallaghar,	do	do	
Asa Clark,	Maine,	New Bedford,	2 do
Rhode Brown,	Rhode Island,	do	5 do
Mary Warren,	England,	do	12 do
Margaret Holt,	Ireland,	Fall River,	
Owen Coyne,	do	Canton,	1 do
Mary Haley,	do	do	9 do
Mary Haley,	Canton,	do	
Martha Haley,	do	do	
William Haley,	do	do	
Patrick Casey,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	2 do
Lucy Kelley, (col.,)	Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	
Nancy Hill, do	do	do	
Betsey Whitaker,	do	do	
James K. P. Whitaker,	do	do	
William Wallace,	Scotland,	do	43 do
Martin Moran,	Ireland,	Dorchester,	1 do
Margaret Allen,	do	Attleboro',	53 do
Horace Keenon,	Maine,	do	
Owen Sullivan,	Ireland,	Taunton L. A.,	8 do
John Mitchell,	Unknown,	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Nicholas Logan,	Unknown,	Taunton L. A.,	
John Smith,	do	do	
Mary L. Heale,	do	do	
Honoro Percell,	do	do	
James Evers,	do	Brookline,	
Stephen Phinney,	Delaware,	Bridgewater,	
Catharine Sheane,	Ireland,	Fall River,	1 year
Thomas Ledwith,	Roxbury,	Roxbury,	
Garrot Ledwith,	do	do	
Barnard Ledwith,	do	do	
Julia Ledwith,	do	do	
James T. Bagshaw,	England,	Sharon,	39 do
Elizabeth Darvice,	do	Walpole,	30 do
Richard Skuce,	Ireland,	Fall River,	28 do
Charles Skuce,	Fall River,	do	
Richard Skuce,	do	do	
Frances Skuce,	do	do	
Frank Skuce,	do	do	
James Skuce,	do	do	
Joseph Skuce,	do	do	
Mary Skuce,	do	do	
James Fitzpatrick	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	23 do
James Kennedy,	do	Taunton,	2 do
John Ross,	Charlestown,	Stoughton,	
James Merglener,	Ireland,	Dorchester,	1 do
James Thomas,	England,	New Bedford,	20 do
Margaret Lyons,	Ireland,	do	12 do
Margaret Trainer,	Boston,	Tewksbury,	
Catharine Fisher,	Needham,	Needham,	
Joseph Fisher,	do	do	
James Fisher,	do	do	
William McLellan,	Scotland,	Roxbury,	9 do
John Weston,	England,	Nantucket,	57 do
Patrick Finnegan,	Ireland,	Rochester,	1 do
Philip Finnegan,	Albany,	do	1 do
Thomas Jones,	Ireland,	do	1 do
Maria Kegan,	do	W. Roxbury,	
John Driscoll,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Catharine Sullivan,	Unknown,	Fall River,	
Jerry O'Brien,	Ireland,	Yarmouth,	1 do
Annis Sharper, (col.,)	Falmouth,	Fair Haven,	
David Smith,	Michigan,	do	
Michael Welch,	Ireland,	do	
Thomas Mitchell,	Maine,	do	
James F. Hunter,	Rhode Island,	do	
Wm. H. Jones, (col.,)	Fair Haven,	do	
Bridget Harney,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	1 do
Catharine Tooney,	New York,	do	
Margaret Tooney,	do	do	
Ellen Tooney,	Roxbury,	do	
James Cummings,	Boston,	do	
Manuel Frazier,	W. Islands,	New Bedford,	8 do
Thomas White,	Dennis, Ms.,	Dennis,	
Michael McCormick,	Ireland,	Stoughton,	8 do
Rose Gaffanney,	Norton, Ms.,	Norton,	
Henry Bankster, (col.,)	Maryland,	Yarmouth,	31 do
John C. Ames,	Boston,	do	
James Madden,	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	12 do
Catharine Madden,	do	do	12 do
Maria Madden,	Braintree,	do	
Joseph Madden,	do	do	
William Madden,	Quincy,	do	
Francis Madden,	do	do	
Thomas Gateley,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	1 do

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Mary Flynn,	Ireland,	Milton,	1 year.
Michael Young,	do	Roxbury,	12 do
Margaret Carley,	do	do	1 do
James Glynn,	do	do	28 do
Thomas A. Guscotts,	England,	New Bedford,	28 do
Timothy Keily,	Ireland,	Dedham,	1 do
John Abbotts,	England,	E. Bridgewater,	
Mary Brian,	Ireland,	Milton,	1 do
Michael Clifford,	do	Bridgewater,	1 do
Ellen Healey,	do	do	11 do
Ellen Healey,	Maine,	do	
Angeline Healey,	Quincy,	do	
Margaret Clansey,	Ireland,	Fall River,	1 do
Margaret Clansey,	do	do	1 do
Hannah Clansey,	do	do	1 do
Bridget Gibbons,	do	do	1 do
James Parker,	England,	New Bedford,	1 do
Joseph Powers,	Germany,	do	1 do
T. Bucket,	Sandwich Islands,	do	1 do
Reuben,	do	do	1 do
Mary Ann Hall,	Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	
Peleg Peckham,	do	do	
Julia Gleason,	Ireland,	N. Bridgewater,	1 do
Martin Farrall,	do	Roxbury,	4 do
John Dow,	Sandwich Islands,	New Bedford,	1 do
Margaret Henry,	Ireland,	Taunton,	1 do
Jeremiah Mulcaky,	do	Needham,	1 do
Michael Donnally,	do	Roxbury,	
Patrick Cahill,	do	do	
Patrick Summers,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Michael Barry,	Ireland,	Abington,	2 do
David Buckley,	Unknown,	New Bedford,	
Mary Lynch,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	20 do
Catharine McDaniel,	do	do	1 do
John Conner,	New Bedford,	New Bedford,	
Peris Behinger,	Germany,	do	6 do
Catharine Madden,	Ireland,	Taunton,	12 do
Maria Madden,	Braintree,	do	
Joseph Madden,	do	do	
William Madden,	Quincy,	do	
Francis Madden,	do	do	
Sarah Still, (col.,)	New Jersey,	Bridgewater,	6 do
John Dolan,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	24 do
Michael Mulviry,	Roxbury,	do	
Catharine Ellen,	Ireland,	Duxbury,	30 do
William Smith, *alias* Wood,	Unknown,	Plympton,	
Stacy Shaw,	Ireland,	Fall River,	2 do
Michael J. Shaw,	Fall River,	do	
John Williams,	Unknown,	New Bedford,	
James Parker,	Ireland,	Raynham,	6 do
Daniel Shea,	do	Fall River,	
Edwin Evans,	Unknown,	Weymouth,	
Bridget Maley,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	20 do
Mary E. Maley,	Roxbury,	do	
Ann W. Maley,	do	do	
John Maley,	do	do	
Michael Maley,	do	do	
Catharine Maley,	do	do	
Margaret Maley,	do	do	
James Dolan,	Ireland,	do	4 do
Mary Norton,	do	do	5 do
Mary J. Fields,	New Bedford,	Taunton,	
Catharine Taylor,	Ireland,	do	1 do
Mary Taylor,	Hudson River,	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Michael Shea, - -	Ireland,	Dedham,	7 years.
George Cleary, - -	Baltimore,	New Bedford,	7 months.
Ellen Sullivan, *alias* Murphy,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	1 year.
Motte Sullivan, - -	do	Middleboro',	1 do
John Talbots, - -	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Bridget Hannigan, - -	Unknown,	Dorchester,	
Thomas Hannigan, - -	do	do	
Timothy Tearney, - -	Ireland,	Milton,	10 years.
John Duff, - -	do	New Bedford,	2 do
Frooer Parxe, - -	Germany,	Barnstable,	1 do
Ann Mulligan, - -	Ireland,	Roxbury,	3 do
Michael McCarty, - -	do	Dedham,	1 do
John Matthews, - -	England,	do	50 do
John Fitzgerald, - -	Ireland,	Rochester,	7 months.
Henry Burns, - -	do	do	7 do
William Buck, - -	do	do	7 do
Edwin Jones, - -	England,	do	7 do
Ann Hillery, - -	do	Fall River,	4 years.
Joseph Hillery, - -	do	do	4 do
Elizabeth Hillery, - -	do	do	4 do
Daniel Dolavan, - -	Ireland,	Nantucket,	3 do
Marion, - - -	Holland,	Milton,	
Dennis Harrington, - -	Ireland,	Fall River,	8 months.
John Hargraves, - -	England,	Rehoboth,	9 years.
John Lowe, - - -	do	Fall River,	6 do
Archibald Swords, - -	Ireland,	New Bedford,	9 do
Timothy Sullivan, - -	do	do	2 do
Patrick Carney, - -	do	do	1 do
Mary Murray, - -	do	E. Bridgewater,	1 do
Margaret Allen, - -	Wales,	Wareham,	10 do
John Allen, - - - -	Virginia,	do	
William H. Allen, - -	Wareham,	do	
Charles Allen, - -	do	do	
Thomas Allen, - -	do	do	
Dennis Sullivan, - -	Ireland,	Fall River,	
Charles Englert, - -	Germany,	New Bedford,	1 do
John Agin, - - -	Ireland,	Fall River,	2 do
Mary Ann Norton, - -	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Lewis Sherman, - -	Germany,	Hingham,	4 do
Ellen Joice, - - -	Scotland,	Fall River,	12 do
Mary Ann Joice, - -	Ware, Mass.,	do	
Sarah Joice, - - -	Fisherville,	do	
Mary Sullivan, *alias* Murphy,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Thomas Clancy, - -	Ireland,	Sandwich,	1 do
Catharine Coffee, - -	do	Roxbury,	13 do
Elizabeth Coffee, - -	Roxbury,	do	
Margaret Coffee, - -	do	do	
Mary Coffee, - - -	do	do	
James Kenney, - -	Ireland,	do	3 do
John Miller, - - -	Germany,	New Bedford,	3 do
Thomas Tompkins, - -	Unknown,	Seekonk,	
Thomas McGilborey, - -	Nova Scotia,	Quincy,	4 do
Charles Skuce, - -	Fall River,	Fall River,	
Daniel W. Wood, (col.,) -	Wareham,	Wareham,	
Josiah C. Jones, - -	Unknown,	Fall River,	
Bridget Herrigan, - -	Ireland,	Taunton,	3 do
Thomas McGuire, - -	Boston,	E. Bridgewater,	
John McGuire, - -	do	do	
Olive J. Cole, - - -	Dover, N. H.,	New Bedford,	1 do
Michael Trimkase, - -	Germany,	Taunton,	5 do
Nelly McGlaughlin, - -	Ireland,	Milton,	1 do
Mary McAllester, - -	do	Roxbury,	20 do
Ann J. McAllester, - -	Boston,	do	
Ellen McAllester, - -	do	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Eliza Miller, (col.,)	New York,	Roxbury,	1 year
Michael Young,	Ireland,	do	12 years.
John Young,	Roxbury,	do	
Mary Young,	do	do	
John Burns,	Ireland,	do	21 do
Catharine Johnson,	England,	do	10 do
Mary Cushman,	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	7 months.
Robert ——,	Sandwich Islands,	New Bedford,	8 do
Arnold James,	Rhode Island,	Scituate,	35 years.
Thomas Finnegan,	Ireland,	Taunton,	
Ann J. Raftary,	do	do	10 do
William H. Raftary,	Easton,	do	
Matthew Hogan,	St. John's,	Roxbury,	
William Redford,	Boston,	do	
Mary Doyle,	Ireland,	do	6 do
John Parsons,	England,	do	3 months.
Ann Hicks, (col.,)	Andover, Mass.,	New Bedford,	
Nicholas Gasper, (col.,)	Cape de Verde,	do	1 year.
John Durman,	Ireland,	Taunton,	11 do
Nancy Green,	do	New Bedford,	27 do
John Francis, (col.,)	Cape de Verde,	do	1 do
Carty Lynch,	Ireland,	do	6 do
Ellen McGuire,	do	E. Bridgewater,	12 do
Rosanna McGuire,	E. Bridgewater,	do	
John Hickey,	Ireland,	Seekonk,	3 do
William Nellson,	New Brunswick,	New Bedford,	4 do
Thomas Ledwith,	Roxbury,	Roxbury,	
George Ellerback,	England,	Taunton,	14 do
Patrick Flynhadg,	Ireland,	do	3 months.
David Gurney,	Maine,	Abington,	48 years.
Jeremiah McCarty,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	3 do
John Keron,	Blackstone,	Braintree,	
Ellen Keron,	do	do	
Edward Riley,	England,	Canton,	6 do
Ellen Riley,	Ireland,	do	6 do
John Riley,	do	Dedham,	26 do
Ellen Holland,	Malden,	Fall River,	
Daniel Holland,	Maine,	do	
Elizabeth A. Dixon, (col.,)	New Hampshire,	Stoughton,	1 do
James Borden,	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	12 do
Catharine Sullivan,	do	Roxbury,	19 do
Richard Sullivan,	Roxbury,	do	
William Welch,	New Bedford,	Fall River,	
Daniel Spelan,	Ireland,	Canton,	1 do
Jesse Francis,	Florence,	New Bedford,	
Catharine Harney,	Ireland,	West Roxbury,	18 do
Ellen Harney,	Roxbury,	do	
Catharine Harney,	do	do	
Rosanna Harney,	do	do	
Edward Kelley,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	2 do
Michael Kelley,	do	do	1 do
Daniel Valentine, (col.,)	Charleston, S. C.,	Nantucket,	20 do
William Donahue,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	4 do
Caroline E. Smith,	Portland, Me.,	New Bedford,	17 do
Edward McLaney,	Providence, R. I.,	do	
James Metcalf,	England,	do	5 do
Charles Reynolds,	Vermont,	do	1 do
Joseph Sullivan,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Margaret Harrington,	Ireland,	Fall River,	2 do
Oscar Chamlin,	New York,	New Bedford,	1 do
Bridget Roach,	Ireland,	do	14 do
Edward Roach,	Philadelphia,	do	
Margaret Roach,	Fall River,	do	
Hannah Roach,	Taunton,	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Mary Ann Roach,	New Bedford,	New Bedford,	
Margaret McLuney,	Ireland,	do	2 years.
Margaret McLuney,	Providence, R. I.,	do	2 do
Margaret Felbrook,	Nova Scotia,	Dorchester,	1 do
Nancy Watson,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	18 do
Edward Watson,	Boston,	do	
William Watson,	do	do	
Mary Ann Watson,	Roxbury,	do	
Catharine Watson,	do	do	
Edward Mulligan,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Michael Harney,	Ireland,	West Roxbury,	27 do
John Smith,	Germany,	Plymouth,	1 do
Catharine Davis,	Ireland,	do	9 do
Margaret Davis,	Boston,	do	
Mary Davis,	do	do	
Ann Lynch,	Ireland,	Taunton,	1 do
Margaret Smith,	New Hampshire,	Fall River,	
Mary Smith,	Fall River,	do	
Elizabeth Murphy,	Ireland,	Marshfield,	1 do
James O'Regin,	do	Fall River,	12 do
James O'Regin, Jr.,	Fall River,	do	
Owen Luven,	Ireland,	New Bedford,	4 do
John Gorey, (col.,)	Connecticut,	Nantucket,	49 do
James Flanegan,	Ireland,	N. Bridgewater,	1 do
Elizabeth Limes,	do	E. do	1 do
Margaret Harrington,	do	Taunton,	20 do
Maria Bradford,	Taunton,	do	
Mary Murphy,	Ireland,	Roxbury,	4 do
John Murphy,	Roxbury,	do	
Hannah Curley,	Ireland,	do	12 do
John Curley,	Roxbury,	do	
James Keener,	do	do	
James C. Burke,	Ireland,	Weymouth,	1 do
George Legussick,	do	Rochester,	1 do
Joseph Pedrew,	Portugal,	New Bedford,	
Betsey Loomis,	Unknown,	Dedham,	14 do
Mary Sullivan,	Ireland,	Fall River,	11 do
George Slicer,	New York,	New Bedford,	1 do
Mary Harrington,	Ireland,	Fall River,	1 do
Daniel Harrington,	Rhode Island,	do	1 do
Jeremiah Harrington,	Virginia,	do	1 do
Ann Dennis Carey,	Unknown,	do	
Catharine Cunningham,	Ireland,	Dorchester,	15 do
Mary Donekan,	Dorchester,	do	
John Donekan,	do	do	
Thomas Donekan,	do	do	
Bridget Cunningham,	do	do	
John Codley,	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	9 do
Ann Reynolds,	do	Rehoboth,	4 do
Bridget Archibald,	Unknown,	Fall River,	
Thomas Archibald,	do	do	
Mary Ann Archibald,	do	do	
John Carr,	do	Roxbury,	
Catharine O'Neil,	Ireland,	New Bedford,	
Elizabeth Pedester,	Germany,	do	6 do
Catharine Pedester,	England,	do	6 do
Mary Pedester,	Germany,	do	6 do
Phillipp Pedester,	New York,	do	
John Smith,	St. John's,	Bridgewater,	14 do
John Goff,	Ireland,	Rochester,	2 do
William Marden,	St. John's,	Franklin,	10 do
Sarah Kennedy,	Maine,	Dorchester,	
Margaret Kennedy,	Boston,	do	
James Kennedy,	do	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Francis Joseph,	Portugal,	New Bedford,	
Bridget Braisland,	Ireland,	Rochester,	9 years.
Daniel Braisland,	Boston,	do	
Catharine Braisland,	New Bedford,	do	
John Fosland,	Sweden,	West Roxbury,	1 do
John E. Lee,	England,	Bridgewater,	32 do
John Doane,	Ireland,	do	8 months.
Margaret McElran,	do	Taunton,	8 years.
Mary Donnally,	England,	Fall River,	6 months.
Bridget Calney,	Fall River,	do	
Catharine Calney,	do	do	
Daniel Calney,	do	do	
Mary Calney,	do	do	
Eliza Calney,	do	do	
John C. Greene,	New Hampshire,	Bridgewater,	2 do
Ann Fox,	Ireland,	Plympton,	3 years.
John Smith,	Unknown,	Plymouth,	
Elizabeth Rushton,	Nova Scotia,	Fall River,	4 do
John Daicy,	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	11 do
Stephen Phinney, (col.,)	Delaware,	do	
Richard Powers,	Ireland,	New Bedford,	8 months.
Andrew Braisland,	do	Rochester,	9 years.
Sarah A. Wilbur, (col.,)	Nantucket,	New Bedford,	
Ann Shinkwin,	Ireland,	Canton,	3 months.
Dennis Sullivan,	do	N. Bridgewater,	3 do
Ann O'Brien,	do	do	2 years.
Susan Delaney,	do	Fall River,	
Frederick Krusa,	Germany,	Quincy,	3 do
James Hughes,	Ireland,	do	9 months.
James Gorman,	Scotland,	Fall River,	6 do
John Brady,	Ireland,	Taunton,	27 years.
Patrick Summers,	do	Fall River,	2 months.
Mary Summers,	do	do	10 do
John McGrath,	do	Bridgewater,	3 years.
Walter Scott,	Connecticut,	Taunton L. A.,	17 do
Ann A. McGuire,	Ireland,	do	
Hannah ———,	Unknown,	do	
James Callahan,	do	do	
Patrick Fallow,	do	do	
Hannah Downing,	do	do	
Mary A. Cue,	do	do	
J. Addison Fitch,	do	do	
Mary Murphy,	Ireland,	Fall River,	3 do
Ann Connelly,	do	Pawtucket,	17 do
Mary Connelly,	Pawtucket,	do	
Ellen Connelly,	Cambridge,	do	
Catharine Connelly,	Maine,	do	
Rebecca Abbott,	New Hampshire,	Hingham,	
Mary J. Carnes,	East Abington,	E. Bridgewater,	
William H. Sisson,	Rhode Island,	Fall River,	5 do
Mary J. Hanson,	Unknown,	Canton,	
Catharine Hanson,	do	do	
John Hanson,	do	do	
Mary Conly,	Canada,	New Bedford,	4 months.
Mary Shay,	Ireland,	Fall River,	2 years.
Mary Murphy,	do	Stoughton,	6 months.
Andrew J. Peck, (col.,)	Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	
William B. Peck, (col.,)	do	do	
Squire W. Peck, (col.,)	do	do	
Eliza A. Brownell,	Unknown,	do	
John Downey,	Ireland,	Dorchester,	4 do
John Donehoe,	do	Dedham,	4 do
Elizabeth A. Rushton,	Bridgewater,	Institution,	
Elisha Hawley,	Abington,	Abington,	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
Margaret Burke,	Ireland,	Randolph,	1 month.
Philip Hughes,	do	Duxbury,	1 year.
Timothy Cunningham,	do	New Bedford,	24 do
Margaret Dun,	do	Fall River,	1 do
Edward Corley,	do	Taunton,	1 do
John Powers,	Cambridge,	Bridgewater,	
Thomas Smith,	Ireland,	Tewksbury,	1 do
John Brown,	do	do	5 do
John Antill,	England,	do	4 do
Michael Bray,	Ireland,	do	28 do
Hugh O'Neil,	do	do	12 do
Patrick McCabe,	do	do	1 do
John McCambridge,	do	do	6 do
John Holtz,	Denmark,	do	6 do
Margaret Desmond,	Ireland,	do	7 do
Honoro Desmond,	do	do	7 do
Daniel Desmond,	do	do	7 do
Ann Hughes,	do	do	25 do
John Hughes,	Boston,	do	
James Hughes,	do	do	
Michael Hughes,	do	do	
Nancy McCann,	Ireland,	do	38 do
James McCann,	Boston,	do	
Bridget Mulvany,	Ireland,	do	28 do
Michael Mulvany,	Boston,	do	
Thomas Mulvany,	do	do	
Margaret Brougham,	Ireland,	do	7 do
James Brougham,	New York,	do	
Michael Brougham,	Boston,	do	
Ann J. Brougham,	do	do	
Thomas C. Brougham,	do	do	
Ellen Dowding,	Ireland,	do	11 do
Ellen Dowding,	Lawrence,	do	
Mary A. Dowding,	do	do	
Henry W. Dowding,	do	do	
Catharine Flood,	Ireland,	do	6 do
Thomas J. Flood,	New York,	do	
William Flood,	do	do	
Joanna C. Flood,	Boston,	do	
Julia Herringer,	Ireland,	do	11 do
Augustus Herringer,	New York,	do	
Richard Herringer,	Boston,	do	
Ellen Herringer,	do	do	
Mary Roach,	Ireland,	do	18 do
Elizabeth Condon,	Boston,	do	
Catharine McCarty,	do	do	
John McCarty,	do	do	
Mary J. Harrington,	do	do	
Thomas Harrington,	do	do	
Walter H. Hanaford,	New York,	do	
Theodore Hanaford,	do	do	
John Coleman,	New Brunswick,	do	8 do
William Coleman,	do	do	8 do
James A. Bradley,	Ireland,	do	9 do
John Harkins,	New York,	do	
James Harkins,	Ireland,	do	
John C. Degnon,	Boston,	do	
Thomas J. McNamee,	Ireland,	do	
James Holleran,	do	do	3 do
Patrick Mahan,	do	do	7 months.
Joseph O'Callahan,	Boston,	do	
John O'Callahan,	do	do	
Michael Roach,	do	do	
Robert Taylor,	do	do	

TABLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Where from.	Time in State.
John Davis, - - -	Boston,	Tewksbury,	
John Botto, - - -	do	do	
Andrew Botto, - -	do	do	
James McGrath, - -	Ireland,	do	3 years.
Daniel Flynn, - -	do	do	7 do
David Healey, - -	do	do	
Michael Morrissey, - -	do	do	6 do
John Tewhill, - -	do	do	5 do
Patrick Dempsey, - -	St. John's,	do	
Walter Rustevick, - -	England,	do	3 do
Jeremiah Crowley, - -	Boston,	do	
John Ring, - - -	do	do	
Edward Rush, - -	do	do	
Frank Martin, - -	St. John's,	do	
John Brogan, - -	Boston,	do	
James Morrow, - -	do	do	
Lawrence McCue, - -	do	do	
Michael Sisk, - -	Ireland,	do	
Owen H. McCarty, - -	do	do	
Joseph P. Rupp, - -	Boston,	do	
Charles Riley, - -	do	do	
Michael Fitz Henry, - -	Ireland,	Fall River,	9 do
Margaret Lyons, - -	do	Bridgewater,	6 do
Ann Lawless, - -	do	do	17 do
T. Becket, - - -	Sandwich Islands,	Plymouth,	1 do
Isaac Keneler, - -	Germany,	Taunton,	3 do
Bridget Curley, - -	Ireland,	Easton,	9 do
Jeremiah Driscoll, - -	do	New Bedford,	3 do
James Fitzgerald, - -	Maine,	Fall River,	12 do
Hannah Kennedy, - -	Ireland,	Dorchester,	8 do
Michael Kennedy, - -	South Boston,	do	
Caroline Adams, - -	Unknown,	New Bedford,	
Ellen Watson, - -	Ireland,	do	4 do
Catharine Dogan, - -	do	do	4 do
Mary E. Hunt, - -	Unknown,	do	
Catharine Smith, - -	Ireland,	Roxbury,	1 month.
Mary Ann Wallace, - -	England,	Dorchester,	2 years.
Edward Hanson, - -	Medway, Mass.,	Randolph,	
McGill Enos, (col.,) - -	Cape de Verde,	New Bedford,	24 do
Michael Ryan, - -	Ireland,	Bridgewater,	20 do
John Gateley - -	do	do	2 do
Mary A. Currigan, - -	Boston,	Tewksbury,	
William Currigan, - -	do	do	

SUMMARY.

Admitted,	860
Discharged and Returned,	239
Died,	63
Deserted,	55
Remaining,	503
Whole number to date, November 30,	860

Number of Males,	517
" Females,	343
Total,	860

Of the above number, nine were born in the Institution.

TABLE II.,

Showing the amount of Expenditures, and for what purpose.

Expended for supplies of Institution,	$14,634 17
Expended for stock, tools, carts and carriages,	2,300 50
Furnishing Institution with bedding, settees for chapel, and school furniture,	1,122 81
Building drains and cisterns and fences,	2,422 23
	$20,479 71

The above includes all money received by the Superintendent, and has been expended for the above-named purposes.

TABLE III.,

Showing the amount of Receipts, and from what source.

April 5, from State Treasurer,	$326 00
May 11, " "	1,712 00
June 6, " "	3,000 00
June 28, " "	2,259 05
July 29, " "	500 00
August 29 " "	4,839 38
October 3, " "	3,708 08
November 9, " "	1,502 23
December, " "	2,331 29
Amount from Treasury,	$20,178 03
Amount from sales of Stock, &c.,	301 68
Total,	$20,479 71

How Expended.

For supplies of Institution, including provisions, all articles of clothing and fuel, salaries, &c.,	$14,634 17
For stock, tools, carts, carriages, harnesses, &c.,	2,300 50
Furnishing house, settees for chapel, desks, and seats for school-room,	1,122 81
Building fences, drains, and cisterns,	2,422 23
	$20,479 71

TABLE IV.,

Showing the actual cost, per head, of supporting the Paupers, per week, from May 1 to December 1.

From the amount of expenses current, which is $14,634.17, deduct the value of the following articles, which are on hand and paid for, viz.: 120 tons of coal at $9.46, - - - -	$1,135 20
10 cords of wood, at $5—$50, - - - - - -	50 00
12 bbls. of flour, at $9.62½—$115.50. 10 bbls. Pork, at $14—$140,	255 50
6 bbls. beef, at $12.50—$75. 3 beef cattle, at $30—$90, - -	165 00
400 bushels potatoes, at 65 cts.; 300 do. turnips, at 33 cts., - -	360 00
100 bushels carrots and other vegetables, - - - -	50 00
5 bbls. soap, at $2. 5 tons of hay, at $18, - - - -	100 00
Cloth, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., - - - - -	125 00
Groceries on hand, - - - - - - - -	175 00
	$2,415 70

Deducting $2,415.70 from $14,634.17, we have 12,218 47—the actual cost of supporting the whole number of paupers, the average of which has been 382, for the term of 30½ weeks.

Average cost per week, - - - - - - - - - $1 04$\frac{37}{100}$

In the foregoing Tables, all sources of income are stated except the use of twelve cows, the value of which was not estimated in the cost of supporting the Institution during the seven months it has been in operation.

LEVI L. GOODSPEED, *Supt.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

TABLE

Physician's Report,

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Married or Single.	Occupation.
Michael Sullivan,	10	Ireland,	Single,	School-boy,
Jane Landers,	65	Massachusetts,	do	Domestic,
Catharine Murphy,	16	Ireland,	do	do
John Sullivan,	38	do	Married,	Laborer,
John Sullivan,	23	do	Single,	do
Lawrence Hibel,	31	Germany,	do	Stone-cutter,
John Mayville,	60	France,	Married,	Carpenter,
Patrick Bryen,	40	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Elisha Watson,	84	Massachusetts,	do	Farmer,
James Mahoney,	13	do	Single,	
Moses Frost,	90	do	do	do
Timothy Dolan,	36	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Mary Brooks,	29	do	Married,	Domestic,
Mary Shay,	50	do	Single,	do
Mary Mason,	38	do	do	do
Ellen McCarty,	80	do	do	do
Mary Mahoney,	30	do	do	do
Bridget Flynn,	30	do	do	do
Sarah Abbot,	30	New Brunswick,	Married,	Housekeeper,
Elizabeth Green,	25	Ireland,	Single,	Domestic,
Mary Wright,	23	New Brunswick,	do	Tailoress,
John Delaney,	29	England,	do	Trader,
Dennis Cronan,	50	Ireland,	do	Tailor,
William Martin,	29	Maine,	do	Painter,
Michael Canty,	27	Ireland,	do	Butcher,
Charlotte M. Dennison,	14	do	do	Domestic,
Susan Sylvia,	37	Rhode Island,	Married,	Housekeeper,
Nancy Mann,	31	New Hampshire,	do	do
Mary O'Brien,	36	Ireland,	do	do
William Driscoll,	34	do	do	Seaman,
James A. Winkley,	45	New Hampshire,	Single,	Painter,
Robert Linsted,	38	Massachusetts,	Married,	Paper maker,
Michael Grace,	22	Ireland,	Single,	Moulder,
Asa Clark,	37	Maine,	Married,	Farmer,
Patrick Casey,	46	Ireland,	Single,	Laborer,
Margaret Conners,	30	do	Married,	Domestic,
Mary Frazier,	8	Massachusetts,	Single,	School-girl,
Eliza Summers,	22	England,	do	Tailoress,
Martin Moran,	21	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
James Evers,	45	do	do	do
Ellen Abbot,	6	Massachusetts,	do	School-girl,
Louisa Abbot,	9	do	do	do
Lavinia Abbot,	5	do	do	do
Catharine Shehan,	18	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
Rhoda Brown,	23	Rhode Island,	do	do
Ellen Shea,	28	Ireland,	Married,	do
Sarah J. Sylvia,	17	Massachusetts,	Single,	do
William H. T. Parsons,	1	New York,	do	
James Kennedy,	21	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
William Blaisdell,	48	New Hampshire,	Married,	do
Mary Curley,	4	Massachusetts,	Single,	
James Merlin,	22	Ireland,	do	do
Marg't Lines, *alias* McCarty,	37	do	Married,	Housekeeper,
Barnard Concannow,	26	do	Single,	Farmer,
Edward Durgin,	19	do	do	Cordwainer,
Margaret Manson,	27	Nova Scotia,	do	Domestic,
Thomas Jones,	22	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Patrick Finnegan,	42	do	Married,	do

No. V.

from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1854.

Habits.	Date of Admission.	Disease.	Duration before Admission.	Result.
Regular,	May 4,	Chronic Diarrhœa,	Unknown,	Remaining.
do	11,	Ulcer,	9 months,	Well.
do	11,	Ophthalmia,	3 do	do
Irregular,	11,	Phthisis,	2 years,	Died.
Regular,	11,	Ophthalmia,	1 do	Relieved.
do	11,	Ozæna,	6 months,	Remaining.
do	11,	Debility,	Unknown,	Improved.
Irregular,	11,	Intermittent Fever,	3 months,	Well.
Regular,	11,	Debility,		Died.
do	11,	Phthisis,	3 years,	do
do	13,	Debility,		do
Irregular,	16,	Phthisis,	6 months,	Relieved.
Regular,	21,	Parturition,		Well.
do	24,	Phthisis,	3 years,	Eloped.
Irregular,	24,	Ozæna,	1 do	Remaining.
Regular,	24,	Cancer,	3 months,	Died.
do	24,	Scrofula,		Remaining.
do	24,	Phthisis,	3 years,	do
do	24,	do	2 months,	do
Irregular,	24,	do	3 years,	Relieved.
Regular,	24,	Chronic Rheumatism,		Well.
do	24,	Phlegmonous Abscess,	3 weeks,	do
Irregular,	24,	Syphilis,	2 months,	do
Regular,	24,	Intermittent Fever,	2 do	do
Irregular,	24,	do do	4 do	Eloped.
Regular,	25,	Amenorrhœa,		Relieved.
do	25,	Typhoid Fever,	5 days,	Well.
do	26,	Mammary Abscess,	4 months,	do
Irregular,	26,	Necrosis,	3 do	Remaining.
Regular,	26,	Ophthalmia,		do
do	26,	Chronic Rheumatism,	9 months,	Relieved.
do	26,	Paralysis,		Remaining.
do	26,	Intermittent Fever,	6 do	Well.
do	26,	Phthisis,		Died.
Irregular,	27,	Syphilis,	3 weeks,	Well.
Regular,	27,	Fistula in Ano,		do
do	27,	Abscess,	2 days,	do
do	29,	Uterine Hemorrhage,		do
do	30,	Ship Fever,	6 do	do
do	30,	do	Unknown,	Died.
do	June 1,	Excoriations,	10 days,	Well.
do	1,	Cancrum Ovis,	3 do	do
do	1,	do	2 do	do
do	1,	Intermittent Fever,	7 weeks,	do
do	1,	Diarrhœa,	3 days,	do
do	1,	Ophthalmia,	1 week,	do
do	2,	Gonorrhœa,	5 months,	do
do	2,	Diarrhœa,	10 days,	do
do	2,	Intermittent Fever,	2 months,	do
Irregular,	2,	Convulsions,	1 day.	Died.
Regular,	3,	Indigestion,	1 week,	Well.
do	3,	Ship Fever,	5 days,	do
do	5,	Secondary Syphilis,	3 months,	Remaining.
Irregular,	5,	Phthisis,	Unknown,	Died.
Regular,	5,	Intermittent Fever,	4 months,	Well.
do	9,	Abscess,	3 days,	do
do	10,	Debility,	1 month,	do
do	10,	Compound Fracture,	3 do	do

TABLE—

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Married or Single.	Occupation.
John Kelley,	21	Ireland,	Single,	Laborer,
Julia Driscoll,	30	do	Married,	Domestic,
Bridget Harney,	35	do	do	do
Michael Welch,	22	do	Single,	Laborer,
Manuel Frazier,	25	West Indies,	do	Seaman,
Thomas Gately,	32	Ireland,	Married,	Laborer,
John Francis,	48	Pennsylvania,	Single,	Seaman,
Jeremiah O'Brien,	25	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Mary Flynn,	18	do	do	Domestic,
Frank Cambridge,	7	Massachusetts,	do	School-boy,
Zachary T. Miller,	6	do	do	do
Timothy Cummings,	8	do	do	do
Margaret Curley,	14	Ireland,	do	
Timothy Kiley,	24	do	do	Laborer,
Margaret Allen,	65	do	do	Inmate,
John Abbot,	35	England,	Married,	Blacksmith,
Mary Brian,	35	Ireland,	Single,	Domestic,
Margaret Toomey,	2½	Massachusetts,	do	
Michael Clifford,	20	Ireland,	do	Tailor,
Joseph Powers,	25	Germany,	do	Farmer,
James Parker,	23	England,	do	Seaman,
Caroline Sweet,	27	Rhode Island,	do	Inmate,
Julia Gleeson,	20	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
William Adler,	18	Massachusetts,	do	Cigar-maker,
John Welch,	14 mo.	do	do	
Kanaka Dow, (col.,)	18	Sandwich Islands,	do	Seaman,
Mary Parsons,	21	Massachusetts,	Widow,	Inmate,
William H. T. Parsons,	13 mo.	New York,		do
Eliza Summers,	22	England,	Single,	Tailoress,
William Wallace,	67	Scotland,	do	Inmate,
Michael Barry,	18	Ireland,	do	Cordwainer,
John Mulalley,	7	Canada,	do	School-boy,
Margaret Sullivan,	45	Ireland,	Married,	Inmate,
Annis Sharper, (col.,)	97	Massachusetts,	Single,	do
Catharine McDonald,	17	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
Ellen Haley,	7	Maine,	do	School-girl,
Mary Lynch,	25	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
James Parker,	25	do	do	Laborer,
Maria Kegan,	30	do	Married,	Housekeeper,
Augustus Solomo,	14	Unknown,	Single,	Inmate,
Michael Donnelly,	60	Ireland,	Married,	Blacksmith,
Henry Bankster, (col.,)	60	Maryland,	Single,	Laborer,
Florence Scannell,	22	Ireland,	do	do
William Lawson,	54	Nova Scotia,	do	Inmate,
Esther Burnham,	65	Connecticut,	do	do
George Cleary,	20	Maryland,	do	Trunk-maker,
Peter Connolly,	68	Ireland,	do	Inmate,
Margaret Henry,	20	England,	do	Domestic,
Eliza Summers,	22	do	do	Tailoress,
John Fitzgerald,	35	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Dennis Harrington,	20	do	do	do
John Hargraves,	32	England,	do	Weaver,
James A. Stevens,	16	New Brunswick,	do	School-boy,
John Coughlin,	53	Ireland,	Married,	Laborer,
Motte Sullivan,	32	do	Single,	do
Ellen Butler,	20	do	do	Inmate,
Catharine E. Burchell,	40	do	Married,	do
Mary Murray,	30	do	Single,	Domestic,
James T. Bagshaw,	77	England,	do	Inmate,
Archibald Scords,	55	Ireland,	Married,	Laborer,
Robert Kelly	40	do	Single,	Inmate,
Jacob Lufler,	12		do	School-boy,
Timothy Sullivan,	20	do	do	Laborer,
Mary Naughton,	30	do	do	Domestic,

Continued.

Habits.	Date of Admission.	Disease.	Duration before Admission.	Result.
Regular,	June 11,	Fever,	2 days,	Well.
do	11,	Parturition,		do
do	13,	Ship Fever,		do
do	13,	Ulcer of Stump,		do
do	13,	Scrofula,		do
Irregular,	17,	Ship Fever,	6 days,	do
Regular,	17,	Necrosis,		do
Irregular,	17,	Buboes,	8 months,	do
Regular,	17,	Ship Fever,	1 week,	do
do	18,	Scabies,	1 do	do
do	18,	do	1 do	do
do	18,	do	1 do	do
do	20,	Ship Fever,	1 do	do
do	20,	do	1 do	do
do	21,	Typhoid Fever,	3 days,	Died.
Irregular,	21,	Delirium Tremens,	1 do	Well.
Regular,	22,	Ship Fever,	4 do	Died.
do	22,	Scarlatina,	1 do	Well.
Irregular,	23,	Ophthalmia,	7 do	do
do	23,	Syphilis,	7 months,	do
do	23,	do	3 do	do
Regular,	24,	Erysipelas,	1 day,	do
do	26,	Ship Fever,	4 do	do
do	26,	Necrosis,	5 years,	Remaining.
do	28,	Bronchitis,	2 days,	Died.
do	28,	Pneumonia,	Unknown,	Eloped.
do	29,	Dysentery,	3 days,	Well.
do	30,	do	1 do	Remaining.
do	30,	Parturition,		Well.
do	July 4,	Incised wound,	1 hour,	do
do	6,	Gunshot wound,	2 days,	do
do	6,	Pneumonia,	1 do	do
do	6,	Insanity,	Unknown,	Relieved.
do	7,	Debility,	do	Died.
do	7,	Typhoid Fever,	1 week,	Well.
do	11,	Scarlatina,	1 day,	do
Irregular,	12,	Dysentery and Syphilis,		Remaining.
Regular,	12,	Injury of Spine,		do
do	14,	Premature Labor,		Well.
do	14,	Ophthalmia,	4 days,	do
Irregular,	15,	Apoplexy,	6 hours,	Died.
Regular,	16,	Paralysis,		do
do	17,	Scrofula,	3 do	Well.
do	17,	Typhoid Dysentery,		Died.
do	18,	Constipation,		Well.
Irregular,	18,	Syphilis,	4 weeks,	do
Regular,	20,	Dysentery,	2 days,	do
do	20,	Parturition,		do
do	25,	Mammary Abscess,	2 days.	do
do	26,	Intermittent Fever,	3 months,	Improved.
do	28,	Measles,	3 days,	Well.
do	29,	Dysentery.	Unknown,	do
do	29,	Ophthalmia,	3 days,	do
do	31,	Typhoid Fever,	4 do	Died.
Irregular,	18,	Injury of Spine,	Unknown,	Remaining.
Regular,	August 1,	Fracture of the Femur,	1 hour,	Well.
do	1,	Dysentery,	3 days,	do
do	2,	Rheumatism,	1 week,	do
do	2,	Disease of Heart,	Unknown,	Died.
do	3,	Diarrhœa,	1 week,	Well.
Irregular,	4,	Ulcer,	6 years,	Remaining.
Regular,	4,	Dysentery,	2 days,	Well.
do	5,	Intermittent Fever,	3 months,	do
do	7,	Parturition,		do

TABLE—

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Married or Single.	Occupation.
Charles Englert, - -	22	Germany,	Single,	Carpenter,
William McLaren, - -	55	Scotland,	do	Inmate,
George Turner, - -	30	England,	Married,	do
John Higgs, - -	7	Massachusetts,	Single,	School-boy,
Abby Leary, *alias* Murphy, -	23	Ireland,	Married,	Domestic,
Martin Welch, - -	50	do	Single,	Inmate,
Margaret Coughlin, - -	35	do	do	do
Thomas Clancey, - -	50	do	Married,	Baker,
Mary A. Pepper, - -	55	do	do	Inmate,
John Miller, - -	19	Germany,	Single,	Baker,
William McGilvray, - -	27	Nova Scotia,	do	Cordwainer,
Daniel Finn, - -	60	Ireland,	do	Inmate,
James Riley, - -	48	do	do	do
John Hale, - - -	60	Virginia,	do	do
Olive J. Cole, - -	17	New Hampshire,	do	Domestic,
Jonathan Bail, - -	51	Ireland,	Married,	Inmate,
Michael Frimkase, - -	21	Germany,	Single,	Laborer,
Nelly McLaughlin, - -	20	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
Caroline Johnson, - -	41	England,	Married,	Housekeeper,
John Burns, - -	60	Ireland,	Single,	Inmate,
Mary Cashman, - -	22	do	do	Domestic,
Robert Rabbit, (col.,) -	26	Sandwich Islands,	do	Seaman,
Ann Hicks, (col.,) - -	27	Massachusetts,	do	Domestic,
Florence Lewis, (col.,) -	29	Cape de Verde Isl.,	do	Inmate,
Benjamin Schofield, - -	71	England,	Married,	do
John Duff, - - -	60	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
John Francis, (col.,) -	33	Cape de Verde Isl.,	Single,	Seaman,
Daniel Wood, (col.,) -	22	Massachusetts,	do	Laborer,
John Hickey, - -	40	Ireland,	Married,	do
William Nelson, - -	24	New Brunswick,	Single,	Seaman,
Margaret Downey, - -	9	Massachusetts,	do	School-girl,
Jeremiah McCarty, - -	25	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Patrick Flynhady, - -	35	do	do	do
Edward Riley, - -	29	England,	Married,	Spinner,
Arnold James, - -	70	Rhode Island,	Single,	Inmate,
Patrick Murray, - -	18	Massachusetts,	do	do
James Burns, - -	38	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Catharine Coffee, - -	30	do	Married,	Inmate,
Daniel Spelan, - -	22	do	Single,	Laborer,
Michael Kelley, - -	19	do	do	do
Catharine Sullivan, - -	22	do	Married,	Housekeeper,
Caroline E. Smith, - -	24	Maine,	do	Domestic,
Margaret Harrington, -	22	Ireland,	Single,	do
Ann Mulligan, - -	27	do	Married,	Housekeeper,
Ann Lynch, - -	20	do	Single,	Domestic,
Owen Laven, - -	39	do	do	Laborer,
James Flannegan, - -	23	do	do	do
John Mitchell, - -	30	Unknown,	do	Inmate,
David Crowley, - -	60	do	Married,	do
Elizabeth Lines, - -	20	do	Single,	Domestic,
James Burke, - -	40	do	do	Cordwainer,
George Legassick, - -	25	England,	do	Laborer,
Joseph Mary, *alias* Pedro, -	21	Portugal,	do	do
George Shain, - -	21	New York,	do	do
Catharine O'Neil, - -	68	Ireland,	Married,	Domestic,
Betsey Loomis, - -	70	Unknown,	Single,	do
John Goff, - - -	60	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Francis Lozer, - -	19	Cape de Verde Isl.,	do	do
Margaret McElran, - -	48	Ireland,	Married,	Domestic,
John E. Lee, - -	44	England,	Single,	Seaman,
Mary Donnelly, - -	23	do	do	Weaver,
Ann Fox, - - -	27	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
Richard Powers, - -	27	do	do	Cooper,
Andrew Breslan, - -	37	do	Married,	Laborer,

Continued.

Habits.	Date of Admission.	Disease.	Duration before Admission.	Result.
Irregular,	August 7,	Syphilis,	1 month,	Well.
Regular,	7,	Diarrhœa,	8 days,	do
Irregular,	8,	do		Died.
Regular,	10,	Scurvy,		Well.
do	11,	Parturition,		do
do	11,	Dysentery,		Died.
do	12,	do	1 week,	Well.
do	12,	Intermittent Fever,	1 do	do
do	13,	Hemiplegia,	1 day,	Remaining.
Irregular,	13,	Syphilis,	1 month,	Well.
Regular,	14,	Fever,	1 week,	do
do	16,	Diarrhœa,	1 do	Died.
do	18,	do	1 do	Well.
do	18,	do	3 days,	do
Irregular,	19,	Syphilis,	1 month,	do
Regular,	20,	Diarrhœa,	3 days,	do
do	21,	Congestion of Brain,	Unknown,	do
do	21,	Measles,	3 days,	do
do	26,	Phthisis,	16 months,	Died.
Irregular,	26,	Dysentery,	Unknown,	do
Regular,	28,	Typhoid Fever,	4 days,	do
do	29,	Phthisis,	2 months,	do
Irregular,	30,	Hepatitis,	Unknown,	do
Regular,	Sept'r 1,	Necrosis,	5 years,	Remaining.
do	1,	Dysentery,	1 week,	Well.
Irregular,	2,	Chronic Rheumatism,	4 months,	do
Regular,	2,	Fracture of Tibia,	18 days,	do
Irregular,	2,	Psoriasis,	Unknown,	Remaining.
do	3,	Dysentery,	1 week,	do
do	5,	Secondary Syphilis,	2 months,	Eloped.
Regular,	5,	Fever,	2 days,	Well.
Irregular,	6,	Typhoid Fever,	2 weeks,	do
Regular,	6,	Pleurodyne,	5 days,	do
do	9,	Phthisis,	6 months,	Remaining.
do	9,	Diarrhœa,	10 days,	Well.
do	9,	Catarrh,	2 days,	do
Irregular,	10,	Onychia,	2 months,	do
Regular,	11,	Ophthalmia,	2 days,	do
do	12,	Intermittent Fever,	Unknown,	do
do	13,	Diarrhœa,	do	Died.
do	14,	Parturition,		Well.
do	15,	Sprain,	11 days,	do
do	15,	Typhoid Fever,	11 do	do
do	16,	Parturition,		do
do	19,	Fever,	4 days,	do
Irregular,	21,	Necrosis of Astragalus,	2 months,	Relieved.
Regular,	22,	Relapsing Fever,	2 weeks,	Died.
do	22,	Epilepsy,	Unknown,	do
do	23,	Synovitis,	4 days,	Well.
do	25,	Typhoid Pneumonia,	1 week,	Died.
do	27,	Chronic Diarrhœa,	3 years,	Remaining.
Irregular,	28,	Typhoid Fever,	9 days,	Well.
do	29,	Syphilis,	3 days,	do
Regular,	30,	Fever,	3 do	do
Irregular,	October 8,	Delirium Tremens,	Unknown,	do
Regular,	8,	Phthisis,	do	Died.
Irregular,	10,	Dysentery,	9 days,	Well.
Regular,	11,	Rheumatism,	3 do	do
do	13,	Chronic Bronchitis,	3 years,	Improved.
Irregular,	13,	Phlegmonous Erysipelas	2 months,	Remaining.
Regular,	14,	Phthisis,	Unknown,	do
do	17,	Scarlatina,	2 days,	Well.
Irregular,	19,	Sprain,	14 hours,	do
Regular,	20,	Ulcer of Stump,		Remaining.

TABLE—

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Married or Single.	Occupation.
Sarah A. Wilbor, (col.,) -	17	Massachusetts,	Single,	Domestic,
Frederick Cruzer, - -	47	Germany,	do	Farmer,
William McMullen, -	58	Ireland,	Married,	Inmate,
Dennis Sullivan, - -	26	do	Single,	Laborer,
James Gorman, - -	38	Scotland,	do	Spinner,
James Hughes, - -	22	Ireland,	do	Stonecutter,
Thomas Finnegan, - -	15	do	do	Inmate,
Stephen Finny, - -	83	Delaware,	Married,	Laborer,
Maria Roach, - -	2	Massachusetts,	Single,	
Timothy Sullivan, - -	20	Ireland,	do	do
James O'Regan, - -	50	do	Married,	Inmate.
Mary Murphy, - -	23	do	Single,	Domestic,
Susan Delaney, - -	80	do	Married,	Inmate,
Marion ———, - -	22	Holland,	Single,	do
William H. Smith, - -	11	Massachusetts,	do	School-boy,
Mary Conly, - -	24	Canada,	do	Domestic,
John Donahoe, - -	22	Ireland,	do	Laborer,
Elizabeth Rushton, - -	36	Nova Scotia,	Married,	Housekeeper,
Peggy Dashy, *alias* Jamieson,	60	Ireland,	Single,	Inmate,
John Downey, - -	24	do	do	Laborer,
Mary A. Grimm, - -	38	Maine,	Married,	Inmate,
Margaret Dunn, - -	16	Ireland,	Single,	Domestic,
Margaret Lines, - -	19	do	do	do
Michael Fitzhenry, - -	38	do	do	Laborer,
Isaac Keneler, - -	37	Germany,	do	do
James Bradley, - -	14	Ireland,	do	School-boy,
Jeremiah Driscoll, - -	15	do	do	do
Rebecca Abbot, - -	47	Massachusetts,	do	Domestic,
Ellen Watson, - -	20	Ireland,	do	do
John Hargraves, - -	32	England,	do	Inmate,
Catharine Smith, - -	20	Ireland,	do	Domestic,
James A. Stevens, - -	16	New Brunswick,	do	Inmate,

Continued.

Habits.	Date of Admission.	Disease.	Duration before Admission.	Result.
Irregular,	October 23,	Phthisis,	3 months,	Died.
Regular,	24,	Fracture of Radius,	1 day,	Well.
do	24,	Typhoid Dysentery,	Unknown,	Died.
do	24,	Ulcers,	1 month,	Well.
Irregular,	25,	Delirium Tremens,	Unknown,	do
Regular,	25,	Rheumatism,	1 week,	Remaining.
do	26,	Pneumonia,	2 days,	do
do	27,	Asthma,		Died.
do	28,	Croup,	6 hours,	Well.
do	Novem. 2,	Rheumatism,	2 days,	Remaining.
do	2,	Ophthalmia,	2 weeks,	Well.
do	3,	Amenorrhœa,	Unknown,	Remaining.
do	4,	Phthisis,	do	Died.
do	5,	Jaundice,	3 days,	Well.
do	5,	——— Fever,	2 do	do
Irregular,	6,	Chronic Rhuematism,	2 months,	Remaining.
Regular,	9,	——— Fever,	2 days,	Well.
do	10,	Parturition,		Remaining.
do	10,	Congestion of Brain,	Unknown,	Died.
do	10,	——— Fever,	4 days,	Well.
do	11,	Epilepsy,	Unknown,	Remaining.
do	14,	Ophthalmia,	2 weeks,	do
do	16,	Phthisis,	6 months,	do
Irregular,	17,	Syphilis,	1 do	do
Regular,	18,	Injury of Spine,	Unknown,	do
do	20,	Phthisis,	1 year,	do
do	22.	Scrofula,	6 months,	do
do	22,	Typhoid Fever,	3 days,	do
Irregular,	24,	Secondary Syphilis,	3 years,	do
Regular,	24,	Orchitis,	1 week,	do
do	25,	Ship Fever,	Unknown,	do
do	26,	Epilepsy,	do	Died.

SUMMARY.

Number of Births,	9
Number admitted to the Hospital,	218
Discharged Well,	125
" Relieved,	10
Eloped,	4
Died,	63
Remaining,	42

Of the above number of deaths, twenty-six were among children not admitted to the hospital.

GEORGE H. OLIVER, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

SENATE..... .....No. 5.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

DECEMBER, 1855.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1856.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, in compliance with the provisions of the tenth section of chapter 275, of the Acts of 1852, ask leave to submit the following, it being the Second Annual Report of the Institution, and for the year ending November 30, 1855.

They offer, as an important item in their Report, the complete statistical and other tables, furnished by the Superintendent, and contained in his Report to the Inspectors. A full and satisfactory Report from the Physician is also presented. Although no written Report from the Chaplain has been presented to the Board of Inspectors, we take great pleasure in saying, in this connection, that he has evinced a very great interest in the spiritual welfare of the inmates of the Institution, and we feel gratified that we are able to bear testimony to the good degree of interest manifested on the part of the inmates, in attending religious services on the Sabbath. On the whole, we can but feel that the labors of the Chaplain have been productive of good.

The legislature of 1855, in order to provide more ample accommodations for cooking, washing and laundry purposes, and also to provide, in some degree, as a security against fire in the main building, made an appropriation of the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred dollars for the foregoing, together with other indispensable additions and repairs, and devolved upon the Inspectors the duty of superintending and directing the erection of the building, repairs, &c., contemplated by the Act, making the appropriation to meet the outlay in the prosecution of the work.

In July, the building referred to above was commenced, and progressed as rapidly as could be expected, when we consider that nearly all of the principal material used in the erection of the building was taken from the quarries of stone upon the farm, which exist in great abundance, and that, too, principally by the inmates, assisted by an officer of the Institution, and that the material was all removed by the teams kept upon the farm for other purposes. Notwithstanding more time has been consumed in the work than otherwise would have been, had we not thought best to manage to bring into use all the pauper labor that could well be spared from the farm work, we believe that no possible advantage could have been derived from its earlier completion. The building is now finished, with the exception of adjusting some of the fixtures of the water arrangements, and will be ready for use as soon as it has become a little more hardened or dry, an item to be considered in a building constructed of stone and cement.

The difficulty of supplying the Institution with water, which was ably set forth in the Report of the Inspectors of last year, has engaged the attention of the present Board, and the subject of procuring a supply of pure water from a never-failing source, appeared to them to be one of the most important for their immediate action. After fully maturing the subject in all its bearings, it was thought, that to construct an aqueduct from a spring which is situated about five hundred yards from the main building, would be the only plan that would ensure success; accordingly, the work of laying the pipe, &c., was commenced, and in a few weeks the water was brought into use in all parts of the building. The fountain, where the horse power is attached, that forces the water to the main building, is a boiling spring of pure soft water, and has never failed, even in seasons of the most severe drought. Although it has been attended with considerable outlay, we feel that the Institution is daily receiving a very large return of interest on the capital invested.

In consequence of being compelled to provide for water and many other unavoidable necessities, at a much larger cost than was anticipated, your Inspectors have not been able to erect sheds, and carry out, in some other respects, their proposed plans of improvements; therefore, a further appropriation will

be needed, to meet the construction expense of another year. The slate was so poorly fastened at first, that every strong wind and rain clearly showed that the slating upon the roof of the main building must be repaired. This was accordingly done, and it is believed that the roof is now in as good order as it can ever be while any of the original slate remains upon it, they being of such a poor quality as to render it impossible to fasten them upon the roof. The house has been thoroughly painted, during the past summer, both outside and in, which has given it a much more pleasant as well as sightly appearance. The old farm-house has been removed to a more secluded part of the farm, and converted into a hospital for such patients as are brought to the Institution sick with contagious disease. A tomb, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, adapted to the wants of the Institution, has been erected in the Cemetery. Although, during the past season, much has been done to improve the soil, as well as forward other improvements so much needed in all public institutions, there remains much to be done that we think can be accomplished by the labor of the inmates, thereby avoiding an outlay of money; this course is and has been pursued by the Superintendent, and is found to work well. We have rather sought to defer the completion of some of the improvements till another year, feeling that they can not only be better done, but much cheaper.

The farm consists of about one hundred and fifty acres, about twenty-five acres being swamp and the remainder pasturage and tillage. It is mostly of a hard and rocky soil, and will require some few years to bring it into a state of good cultivation; although, if we are to judge by the crop raised the present (unfavorable) season, we may reasonably anticipate, even next year, a bountiful harvest. The subject of providing food of a plain, wholesome and substantial character, with a suitable variety through the week, has been the object of the Superintendent, and we bear willing testimony to the economical, prudent, and judicious manner in which this department has been conducted. While all have been permitted to help themselves at a table, always well stocked with food of a good quality and an abundance for all, yet no waste has been permitted, there being present, while the inmates take their meals, at least two of the attendants. The inmates, generally, who are able, are

willing, and desire to render themselves useful in performing such labor as is thought they are best fitted to do, it being very seldom that compulsory means are necessary to a discharge of their duty in this respect. We think the Superintendent can show a very good account of labor derived from this source, during the past summer. For that and other kindred details, the Report of the Superintendent annexed will furnish all the information we deem necessary. The course of the Superintendent, in governing the inmates of this establishment, has been strictly in accordance with the Rules adopted by the Inspectors, and we believe the discipline to be such as should be maintained in such an institution. The inmates generally appear well contented, and are willing, with few exceptions, to yield promptly and cheerfully to the performance of whatever duty may be assigned them,—a result to be looked for where the system of discipline is mildly but firmly exercised.

Previous to June, the school numbered more than one hundred boys and girls between the ages of five and fifteen. By an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, the most of these were removed to the Institution at Monson. Subsequently, in the month of October, some seventy more were removed to the above-named establishment. Ample provision has been made for those who remained, in providing instruction for such as were of a proper age to attend school, and we believe that their improvement has fully kept pace with many of the children who enjoy the privileges of our public schools in the country. In this connection, we designed to speak somewhat fully upon the system of transferring the children to the establishment at Monson; but, being persuaded that the operation of the law, thus far, has convinced all who are in any degree conversant with it, of the many disadvantages it is attended with, as well as the increased cost of transportation, that no suggestion from us is necessary, for we believe that all who are familiar with its operation agree that there is an urgent demand for some modification or alteration in the law upon this subject. We think the idea suggested in the Report of the Superintendent a good one, and just what is needed to meet the wants of the juvenile portion of our inmates.

The sum appropriated by the legislature, eleven thousand and six hundred dollars, has been received by your Inspectors, and expended for the following purposes, viz.:—

For water works,	$1,771 39
Painting buildings throughout,	1,500 00
Papering, carpeting, and furniture for institution,	622 50
Slating main building and stable,	262 17
Moving buildings and converting farm-house into hospital,	300 27
Building tomb,	80 67
Completing cellar in main building,	50 00
Farm wagon, carriage, and harness for institution,	375 00
Clapboarding and finishing barn,	375 00
Expended for new building, fixtures, &c., &c.,	6,263 00
	$11,600 00

In concluding this Report, we do but an act of justice to the Superintendent in saying, that in the discharge of his duties he has shown himself eminently qualified for the station he occupies, and the manner in which the affairs of the Institution have been conducted meet our entire approbation.

J. F. MURDOCK,
MARSHAL LINCOLN,
WILLIAM B. MAY,
Inspectors.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER,
December 20, 1855.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:—

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit to you the condition and affairs of the Institution for the past year, ending November 30, 1855.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Admitted during the year ending November 30, 1855:—

Males, over 16 years of age,	469
Females over 16 years of age,	372
Males under 16 years of age,	252
Females under 16 years of age,	174
Total,	1,267

Of the number admitted, fifty-five were born in the institution.

During the year ending November 30, 1855, there

have been discharged and returned,	532
Died,	263
Deserted,	23
Remaining,	449

Of the number discharged, more than one hundred and fifty have been returned to their native country, and to such towns and States as they properly belonged.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Received from State Treasurer, as per appropriation of Legislature of 1855,	$11,600 00
Received from State Treasurer, as per special appropriation,	1,000 00
Received from State Treasurer, as per bills, rendered monthly, for the year ending November 30, 1855,	30,303 61
Received by sales from farm, and cash left by inmates, deceased,	681 47
Total,	$43,585 08

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1855.

The sum of eleven thousand and six hundred dollars has been received and paid to the Board of Inspectors, and applied as per requirement of the "Act" making the appropriation,	$11,600 00
For beds and bedding,	1,000 00
Total,	$12,600 00

This, you are aware, was a special appropriation, made in the early part of the session of the legislature, for the purpose of supplying the Institution with beds and bedding, to enable us to accommodate the great number of persons who were daily admitted.

From the fact that the house, at first, was only furnished in this particular, for about three hundred persons, this sum ($1,000) was found insufficient to meet the wants of our large family during the inclement season of the year. In order to meet the exigencies of the case, the Superintendent has been obliged to make chargeable to current expenses, what, perhaps, would not seem properly to come under that head.

There has been expended for the following purposes, viz.:—

For stock, tools, &c., for farming and building purposes,	$269 40
Furniture and fixtures for house,	241 52

For Library, as per Act of the Legislature, . .	$150 00
Transportation and returning paupers, . . .	282 19
Beds and bedding, ...	260 47
Total, ...	$1,203 58

For supplies of Institution during the year ending November 30, 1855 :—

For provisions, groceries, fuel, salaries, labor, &c.,	$29,781 50
Amount on hand, December 1, 1854, . . .	2,415 70
Whole amount expended for house, . . .	$32,197 20
Deduct amount of inventory, on hand December 1, 1855, ...	3,544 20
And it leaves the sum of	$28,653 20

Which is the amount actually consumed for the whole year.

In order to show the cost of supporting each pauper per week through the year, deduct from the sum expended as above, the amount of lobor, board, &c., done on new building, as per account with the Inspectors, viz. :—

For board of laborers on new building, 69½ weeks, at $3 per week, ...	$208 50
Carting brick, lime, lumber, land and cement, .	250 00
Getting out stone for building, ...	500 00
Total, ...	$958 50

And it gives $27,694.70, the whole cost of supporting the paupers for the year, exclusive of the use of the farm and interest on the establishment.

The average number of inmates from December 1, 1854, to December 1, 1855, is 541. The cost per week for the whole year, is .98$\frac{4}{10}$.

It will be seen, the cost of supporting the inmates this year is a trifle less than the preceding, notwithstanding the increased

prices of food, labor, &c. This is mainly owing to the increased products of the farm, which has furnished the institution with a supply of vegetables, milk, &c.; also the labor derived from the inmates has been very much increased from that of last year. Although the expenses of managing the farm have been somewhat increased, by being obliged to purchase additional teams, together with the cost of keeping, the result has shown that our efforts in this direction have yielded a handsome return.

There has been raised the present year, as follows, viz.:—

6	tons of English hay.
4	tons of Meadow Hay.
1,500	bushels of Potatoes.
1,000	" Carrots.
200	" Beets.
3,000	" Turnips.
4	" Parsnips.
500	Cabbages.
80	Swine.

Considering the excessive drought, and the fact that the farm has not been cultivated and dressed for a long series of years, in my opinion, the result of this year's farming has been even more successful than might have been expected. The farm embraces about one hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of a lot of six acres, used as a cemetery. The character of the soil is, with the exception of about twenty-five acres of swamp, hard and rocky, and will require a great amount of labor for some time to come, to make it what it should be.

The fences, especially upon the boundaries, are in good order, and throughout are substantially built of stone. More fence, of this description, is constantly being built, so that, eventually, the greater part of the arable land will be neatly fenced into lots, and the appearance of the farm, as well as the facility of cultivation, be very much improved. There can be but one opinion in regard to the farm: that, with judicious management, proper care in making fertilizers, &c., it will, ere long, become very productive, and do much towards defraying the expense of supporting the inmates of the Institution. The improvements of the grounds immediately connected with the

buildings having been, for the most part, carried on by the labor of the inmates, rather than incur an outlay of money, have necessarily progressed rather slowly, although, during the past season, considerable has been done in grading, building walks about the yards, blasting and removing rocks, thereby converting them into substantial walls, pavements, &c., yet there remains very much more to be done; and, as labor is about the only capital needed in this department, it can be accomplished with the means already in our possession, in due time.

It has been an object with me, at all times, as far as practicable, to keep constantly employed all such inmates as are able to labor, in some department where the work was best suited to their capacity, as well as profit to the Institution. During the past year, there have been admitted nearly one hundred insane and idiotic poor, most of whom were taken from the different lunatic asylums,—cases that were considered incurable. Many of this class, particularly of the male portion, have made themselves very useful, doing good service upon the farm, and have done much to assist in the erection of the new building, such as getting out stone, tending masons, &c. With quite a number of this unfortunate class, there has been a marked degree of improvement, mentally as well as physically. The old and infirm men, who are unable to labor at common work, but have the full use of their hands, have been employed at picking oakum, not with the expectation that much if any profit would be gained, further than to remedy the evils and vices that follow idleness. Some of the females, who are physically and mentally incapacitated for domestic labor, have been employed at knitting; this has its advantages, although, looking at it in a pecuniary point of view, it would be, of course, very small. The labor obtained from the inmates, during the past year, has been as much as could be reasonably expected; and, no doubt, will continue to increase hereafter, as the cultivation of the farm becomes easier and the system of labor better perfected.

The difficulty of procuring a supply of water from a reliable source has been remedied, by placing a force pump in a spring, about five hundred yards from the main building, and, by means of horse-power attached, the water is forced through an aqueduct to all parts of the building and stable. The fountain is a

spring that will afford any amount of water, however dry the season may be, and there is no longer any reason to believe that the difficulty heretofore experienced will ever again occur. The machinery works well, and the water is easily and quickly obtained.

A tomb, suitably adapted to the wants of the Institution, has been built in the Cemetery lot.

The new building, erected the past season for baking, washing, cooking, and laundry purposes, promises to be of great advantage, not only in facilitating the business which it is designed to do, but being fire-proof, it may be regarded as a protection against fire, inasmuch as it will supersede the necessity of using fires in the main building except for heating. Should some other mode than the present, (which is by furnaces,) and, in my opinion, a very costly as well as dangerous one, be adopted hereafter, the risk from this source would be, to a very great extent, removed. As it is, the main buildings being constructed of wood, you are well aware there is great danger to be apprehended from fire, notwithstanding all the vigilance is exercised, in this particular, that apparently can be, such as keeping a constant watch during the night, and, at all times, taking proper care of the fires. In view of this, as well as the consideration of humanity and economy, is it not a question of sufficient importance to consider, whether some other mode of heating the house should be adopted.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the legislature of 1855, the greater part of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years, have been removed to the almshouse at Monson. While they remained here, suitable provision was made for the instruction of all who were of a suitable age to attend school, by a sufficient supply of books and a school-room conveniently fitted for their accommodation, where they were assembled twice a day, and thoroughly taught, morally and intellectually, and their minds stored with such principles as would tend to make them useful members of society. Since June last, the few children remaining have been placed in charge of an inmate of the Institution, whose services in this department have been attended with success.

The expense and inconvenience attending the practical operation of the Statute referred to, are such as to render the policy

thereof somewhat questionable. Permanent provisions are necessarily made here for the discipline and instruction of those who remain, and also of those removed, while they do remain, at an expenditure which, added to the expense of transportation, must equal, if not exceed, that required, if no removal at all was made. Considerable advantage would also be derived from having those who are removed, retained in this vicinity, from the fact that opportunities are constantly occurring, whereby many might be indentured as apprentices—a matter of no inconsiderable importance. In this connection, therefore, I have thought it proper to suggest the plan of having a cheap and convenient building provided, at a small expense, for the special accommodation of the children and youth, apart from the adult apartment, where they may be permanently furnished with a home and the necessary means of instruction. The only additional expense attending such a plan, would be the cost of the building.

In conclusion, the Superintendent desires to express his obligations to the Inspectors, for the advice and counsel they have been pleased to extend to him in the management of the Institution, and for their co-operation in all matters tending to promote its best interests.

To those who have been connected with me in the management of the Institution, with few exceptions, there is much credit due, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI L. GOODSPEED,
Superintendent.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
November 30, 1855.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Number of Births for the year ending Dec. 1, 1855,	56
" admitted to Hospital,	719
" Discharged—well,	347
" " improved,	47
" Eloped,	1
" Died,	263
Remaining,	62

Table of Diseases and Number of Patients to each.

Consumption,	94	Disease of Heart,	2
Measles,	49	Hip Disease,	2
Parturition,	55	Amenorrhœa,	2
Erysipelas,	6	Hernia,	2
Ephemeral Fever,	45	Gastritis,	2
Debility,	37	Hæmoptysis,	2
Syphilis,	26	Fractured Tibia,	2
Dysentery,	31	Purpura,	2
Acute Diarrhœa,	37	Injury,	2
Ulcers,	19	Cholera Infantum,	2
Rheumatism,	19	Croup,	2
Variola,	13	Premature Labor,	1
Old Age,	13	Otitis,	1
Sprain,	10	Meningitis,	1
Scrofula,	12	Bruise,	1
Pneumonia,	16	Asthma,	1
Marasmus,	12	Ruptured Uterus,	1
Typhoid Fever,	18	Synovitis,	1
Abscess,	8	Gout,	1
Ship Fever,	7	Diseased Knee Joint,	1
Gonorrhœa,	8	Compound Fractured Femur,	1
Carbuncle,	6	Menorrhagia,	1
Delirium Tremens,	5	Cirrhosis,	1
Cancrum Oris,	5	Pertussis,	1
Varicella,	11	Excoriations,	1
Jaundice,	4	Paraphimosis,	1
Epilepsy,	4	Lumbago,	1
Influenza,	4	Inanition,	1
Hemiplegia,	4	Palsy of Tongue,	1
Tonsilitis,	4	Scald,	1
Intermittent Fever,	4	Fractured Skull,	1
Phimosis,	4	Ascites,	1
Paralysis,	3	Irritative Fever,	1
Chronic Catarrh,	3	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Anemia,	3	Dropsy,	1
Cholera Morbus,	3	Disease of Brain,	1
Anasarca,	3	Organic,	1
Chronic Gastritis,	2	Ovarian Dropsy,	1
Mania,	2	Scabies,	1
Gangrene,	2	Prolapsus Uteri,	1
Fracture Radius,	2	Eczema,	1
Chronic Dysentery,	2	Psoriasis,	1
Loose Cartilage in Knee,	2	Elephantiasis,	1
Epistaxis,	2	Ochitis,	1
Mumps,	2	Typhoid Pneumonia,	1
Pleurisy,	2		

TABLE

Of those that have died, when, and with what disease.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
			1854.	
Mary A. Watson,	8 mo.	Massachusetts,	Dec. 3,	Marasmus.
Mary Mahoney,	38	Ireland,	6,	Scrofula.
Mary Lynch,	28	"	11,	Ascites.
John Antill,	60	England,	13,	Meningitis.
John B. Eaton,	30	Massachusetts,	14,	Consumption.
Henry C. Brooks,	7 mo.	"	16,	Dysentery.
Ellen Riley,	23	Ireland,	16,	Rupture Uterus.
Thomas White,	1	Massachusetts,	18,	Scrofula.
William H. Jones,	7	"	19,	Consumption.
Margaret Lyons,	19	Ireland,	21,	"
James O'Regan,	2	Massachusetts,	21,	"
Mary Lara,	81	Ireland,	21,	Old Age.
Betsey Wood, (col'd,)	80	Unknown,	22,	Asthma.
Mary A. Bentley,	54	Connecticut,	22,	Hydrops pericardii
Thomas Tracy,	5	Massachusetts,	22,	Measles.
Rosanna McGuire,	1½	"	24,	Marasmus.
Mary O'Brien,	31	Ireland,	24,	Consumption.
Michael Shaw,	2	Massachusetts,	24,	Measles,
Mary Nellry,	16	England,	25,	Consumption.
Ellen Herringer,	1	Massachusetts,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Catharine Watson,	9 mo.	"	30,	Disease of Brain.
William Haley,	9 mo.	"	30,	Hydrocephalus.
John Bridgewater,	3½	"	31,	Measles.
			1855.	
John Murphy,	1½	"	Jan. 1,	Croup.
Mary Cochoran,	4½	"	2,	Measles.
Mary Murphy,	30	Ireland,	4,	Consumption.
Catharine Dogan,	20	"	5,	"
Phillip Pedester,	3½	Massachusetts,	5,	Marasmus.
Michael Ralen,	45	Ireland,	7,	Dysentery.
William McCann,	28	"	7,	Ship Fever.
John Hickey,	48	"	7,	Chronic Dysent'y.
John Keron,	5	"	8,	Diphtheritis.
Edward Riley,	29	"	15,	Consumption.
Jeremiah Harrington,	4	Massachusetts,	16,	Cancrum Oris.
John Gorcy, (col'd,)	83	Unknown,	16,	Debility.
Henry Abbott,	7	Massachusetts,	20,	Lung Fever.
Bridget Maley,	32	Ireland,	20,	Consumption.
Benjamin Scofield,	72	Unknown,	21,	Paralysis.
Lavinia Abbott,	5	Massachusetts,	23,	Cancrum Oris.
Elizabeth Daroice,	67	England,	24,	Cancer.
Mary Murphy,	14	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
Bridget Riley,	68	"	29,	Scrofula.
William Buckwood,	65	Germany,	29,	Debility.
Thomas Jones,	50	England,	Feb. 1,	Typhus Fever.
Joanna Nugent,	20	"	6,	Consumption.
Margaret Mooney,	6 mo.	Massachusetts,	8,	Convulsions.
Michael Hughes,	7 mo.	"	10,	Congest'n of Lungs
Thomas Green,	33	England,	11,	Consumption.
Mary Sudbury,	10 wks.	Massachusetts,	11,	Marasmus.
George Collington,	5 wks.	"	11,	"
Peter Conley,	64	Ireland,	12,	Typhus Fever.
David Gurney,	69	England,	14,	Disease of Heart.
Catharine Leary,	35	Ireland,	15,	Consumption.
Margaret Phillips,	1½	Massachusetts,	15,	Bronchitis.
Michael Sullivan,	11	Ireland,	16,	Chron. Diarrhœa.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Caroline Adams,	2	Massachusetts,	Feb. 16,	Marasmus.
Thomas McCormick,	35	Ireland,	16,	Sloughing Ulcer.
James Nicholas,	5 mo.	Massachusetts,	17,	Pneumonia.
Francis Flood,	71	England,	19,	Catarrhus Senilis.
Eliza Thompson,	32	"	22,	Phthisis Pul.
Michael Morrissey,	63	Ireland,	24,	"
Elizabeth Hawkman,	2	Massachusetts,	25,	Marasmus.
Daniel Shenane,	6	"	26,	Measles.
Ellen Keron,	3	"	27,	Pneumonia.
Hannah,	51	Unknown,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Bridget Sullivan,	2	Massachusetts,	March 1,	Pneumonia.
Mary Coffee,	6	"	1,	Smallpox.
Sarah Mulligan,	61	Ireland,	3,	Debility.
Mary Haley,	5	Massachusetts,	3,	Smallpox.
Thomas Tompkins,	4	"	8,	Marasmus.
John Burke,	32	England,	9,	Phthisis Pul.
William Watson,	3	Massachusetts,	11,	Convulsions.
Eliza A. Brownell,	9	"	12,	Phthisis Pul.
John Connors,	7	"	15,	Marasmus.
Lawrence McCue,	7	"	15,	Typhoid Fever.
Maria Madden,	8	Ireland,	16,	Small Pox.
Timothy Cunningham,	45	"	17,	Phthisis Pul.
Thomas Brougham,	1½	Massachusetts,	20,	Pneumonia.
William H. Howland,	½ mo.	"	21,	Marasmus.
Michael Sullivan,	7	Ireland,	21,	Varioloid.
Daniel W. Wood,	21	Como,	22,	Smallpox.
James McDonald,	8	Ireland,	23,	Pertussis.
John Connors,	4 mo.	Massachusetts,	24,	Congest'n of Lungs
Michael Barry,	49	Ireland,	24,	Phthisis.
Owen McDonald,	2	Massachusetts,	26,	Cancrum Oris.
John Hanson,	3	"	28,	Smallpox.
Rossanna Harney,	2½	"	28,	Cancrum Oris.
Ellen Kane,	32	Ireland,	29,	Typhoid Fever.
Francis Maddon,	2	Massachusetts,	April 3,	Marasmus.
Catharine Knowlton,	19	"	4,	Phthisis.
William Fisher,	35	Maryland,	4,	"
A. Dennis Carey,	1½	Massachusetts,	5,	Marasmus.
Lucy Kelley, (col'd,)	80	"	5,	Old Age.
Dennis Grady,	65	Ireland,	6,	Typhoid Fever.
John Ellis,	70	Wales,	6,	Phthisis.
Arnold James,	70	Rhode Island,	9,	Diarrhœa.
Catharine Turney,		Massachusetts,	10,	Cyanosis.
Catharine Cunan,	9 mo.	"	11,	Convulsions.
Daniel Harrington,	7	"	13,	Varioloid.
Michael Kennedy,	2	Ireland,	14,	Consumption.
William Gallager,	4	Massachusetts,	15,	"
Ann J. Brougham,	3	"	15,	"
Honora Tooney,	1½	"	15,	Marasmus.
James Nooning,	4 mo.	"	16,	"
Edward Carnes,	3 mo.	"	18,	"
Charles Hardy,	20	England.	20,	Pneumonia.
Frank Jenness,	8	Massachusetts,	20,	Dysentery.
Mary L. Healey,	21	Ireland,	20,	Phthisis.
Eliza Haggerty,	30	Ireland,	21,	"
Mary Frazier,	9	England,	24,	"
Margaret McGrath,	90	Ireland,	25,	Angina Pectoris.
Ida Macomber,	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Susan Coffee,	3 mo.	"	May 3,	Marasmus.
Mary Scannell,	1½	"	4,	Pertussis.
Daniel Sullivan,	25	Ireland,	9,	Phthisis.
James Coffee,	3½ mo.	Massachusetts,	12,	Marasmus.
Julia Ledwith,	4	"	13,	Phthisis.
Sarah Connors,	1½	"	13,	Measles.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Keziah Libbey, - -	60	England,	May 14,	Smallpox.
Joseph Stapp, - -	4	Massachusetts,	19,	Phthisis.
Timothy Donavon, -	42	Ireland,	20,	"
Jack Whitewater, -	25	England,	27,	"
Rosa Nicholas, - -	20	"	June 4,	"
Charles T. Frazier, -	5 mo.	Massachusetts,	4,	Epistaxis.
Jane Thompson, (col'd,)	8	"	6,	Phthisis.
Robert Gnam, - -	20	Sandwich Islands,	6,	"
Eliza Miller, (col'd,) -	4½	Massachusetts,	8,	Marasmus.
Michael Dailey, - -	14 mo.	"	9,	Pertussis.
James Sculley, - -	40	Ireland,	13,	Phthisis.
James Dillon, - -	28	"	27,	Carbuncles.
Michael Ferrity, - -	29	"	29,	Phthisis.
William H. F. Parsons,	2	Massachusetts,	July 1,	"
John Carey, - - -	4 mo.	"	2,	Marasmus.
John Welch, - -	20	Ireland,	3,	Typhus Fever.
Michael Griffin, - -	19	"	3,	Phthisis Pul.
John Harney, - -	1	Massachusetts,	6,	Fever.
James Carey, - -	61	Ireland,	14,	Disease of Heart.
John Groves, - -	67	England,	15,	Brain Fever.
Charles Willett, - -	50	"	16,	Debility.
John Williams, - -	71	Unknown,	17,	"
Catharine Donovon, -	31	Ireland,	18,	Consumption.
Michael Cassidy, -	41	"	25,	Erysipelas.
Mary Becker, - -	1 mo.	Massachusetts,	25,	Marasmus.
Joseph Antone, - -	52	Germany,	25,	Dropsy.
Mary Sullivan, - -	11 mo.	Massachusetts,	26,	Marasmus.
Mary Powers, - -	48	Ireland,	26,	Consumption.
Benjamin Rushton, -	70	England,	28,	Old Age.
Joanna Lynch, - -	28	Ireland,	29,	Apoplexy.
Peter Schleisman, -	55	Germany,	30,	Consumption.
Lucy E. Connel, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	30,	Cholera Infantum
Hannah Sullivan, -	30	Ireland,	31,	Consumption.
William Leroy, - -	55	England,	31,	Epilepsy.
Jane Geelan, - -	1½	Massachusetts,	31,	Marasmus.
John F. Connell, - -	4 mo.	"	Aug. 1,	"
Thomas Dukes, - -	30	Ireland,	2,	Dysentery.
Antone Rose, - -	30	Portugal,	7,	Phthisis Pul.
Margaret McGuire, -	27	Ireland,	9,	Ovarian Tumor.
Michael Headey, - -	22	"	10,	Consumption.
Mary A. Sinclair, -	24	"	11,	"
Charles Brixase, - -	65	England,	12,	Dysentery.
James Rose, - -	20	Ireland,	13,	"
John Haggett, - -	34	"	13,	"
David King, - -	52	Rhode Island,	13,	Apoplexy.
James Turner, - -	60	England,	14,	Dysentery.
Margaret Holt, - -	30	"	15,	"
Thomas Higgins, -	30	Ireland,	17,	Typhoid Fever.
John Winter, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	18,	Marasmus.
Thomas F. Wells, (col.)	7 mo.	"	18,	Cholera Infantum
John Burns, - -	21	Ireland,	19,	Typhoid Fever.
William Lewis, (col'd,)	26	Sandwich Islands,	20,	Phthisis Pul.
William Marden, - -	51	Virginia,	21,	Dysentery.
Mary Smith, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	21,	Marasmus.
Mary A. Cue, - -	41	England,	22,	Anemia.
Ellen Coughlin, - -	46	Ireland,	24,	Consumption.
Wm. H. Gardner, (col.)	30	Unknown,	25,	"
Mary Shea, - - -	1¾	Massachusetts,	26,	Marasmus.
Chloe O'Chilby, - -	50	Virginia,	27,	Disease of Heart.
Michael Burns, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	28,	Marasmus.
John Sullivan, - -	34	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
James Murphey, - -	20	"	29,	Dysentery.
John Leary, - -	2	Massachusetts,	31,	Epilepsy.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Phillis Dickerson, (col.)	83	Unknown,	Sept. 3,	Old Age.
James Newspingee, -	50	England,	3,	Accidental.
Sarah J. Wells, (col'd,)	3	Massachusetts,	4,	Consumption.
Electa Stacy, - -	64	"	4,	Dysentery.
Elizabeth Brown, -	76	Ireland,	6,	Old Age.
Mary Mahoney, - -	45	"	9,	Debility.
John Russell, - -	45	"	10,	Consumption.
Mary Burroughs, - -	32	"	10,	"
Esther Thomas, - -	75	"	12,	Old Age.
Mary McDade, - -	28	"	13,	Consumption.
Margaret Hurley, -	6	Massachusetts,	14,	Marasmus.
Margaret O'Gallager, -	40	Ireland,	15,	Consumption.
John Shea, - - -	30	"	15,	Debility.
Ann Welch, - -	45	England,	17,	Consumption.
Mary Willson, - -	22	"	18,	"
John Hogan, - -	4 mo.	Massachusetts,	18,	Chron. Diarrhœa
Rosanna Carrigan, -	55	Ireland,	20,	Debility.
Bridget Harney, - -	29	"	21,	Phthisis Pul.
John Haskell, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	21,	Marasmus.
George Chauncey, - -	6 mo.	"	22,	Lung Fever.
William Driscoll, -	35	Ireland,	22,	Consumption.
William Hodges, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	25,	Lung Fever.
Dennis Kinney, - -	75	Ireland,	26,	Old Age.
John McCarty, - -	2	Massachusetts,	28,	Marasmus.
Catharine Finnegan, -	30	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
Hannah Cleary, - -	35	"	29,	"
Timothy Daily, - -	20	"	29,	Debility.
Peter Hussey, - -	30	Massachusetts,	30,	Apoplexy.
Richard Carey, - -	2½	"	30,	Epilepsy.
Esther Burnham, -	66	Unknown,	Oct. 1,	Phthisis Pul.
Anna Edge, - - -	78	England,	1,	Old Age.
Margaret Sullivan, -	60	Ireland,	3,	Anemia.
George Simmons, -	1¼	Massachusetts,	3,	Marasmus.
Patrick Haley, - -	40	Ireland,	3,	Consumption.
Charles McCambridge,	8	Massachusetts,	4,	"
Mary A. Pepper, - -	61	Unknown,	5,	Phthisis Pul.
Mary McDonnell, -	59	Ireland,	6,	Dysentery.
George Robinson, -	46	"	6,	Consumption.
John Ryan, - - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	7,	Marasmus.
James Taylor, - -	1½	"	7,	"
James Haskins, - -	41	Ireland,	7,	Consumption.
Mary Cunningham, -	45	"	8,	Dysentery.
Ellen Gammon, - -	55	"	8,	Anemia.
George Parsons, - -	41		11,	Epilepsy.
John Bracewell, - -	23	England,	12,	Dropsy.
Lawrence Hibet, - -	36	Germany,	13,	Consumption.
Hannah Coleman, -	3 wks.	Massachusetts,	13,	Inanition.
James Williams, - -	65	Unknown,	14,	Debility.
Daniel Casey, - -	11	Massachusetts,	14,	Consumption.
William Brown, - -	17	Scotland,	15,	Hip Disease.
Peter Waters, - -	62	England,	16,	Consumption.
Mary Connolly, - -	48	Ireland,	19,	Phthisis Pul.
Henry Palmer, - -	50	England,	20,	Anemia.
Frank Antone, - -	30	Cape de Verd,	20,	Phthisis Pul.
Mary Shea, - - -	37	Ireland,	22,	Dropsy.
Mary A. Gorman, -	3½	Massachusetts,	24,	Scrofula.
Ellen McCarty, - -	17	Ireland,	25,	Phthisis Pul.
John Hall, - - -	54	Virginia,	26,	Apoplexy.
Charles Fuzzan, - -	30	Ireland,	26,	Phthisis Pul.
Elizabeth Carrot, -	45	"	27,	"
Mary Shea, - - -	35	"	28,	"
James Hickey, - -	50	"	29,	"
James Cahody, - -	30	"	30,	"

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
John Delaney, - -	70	Ireland,	Nov. 1,	Old Age.
Mary J. Davis, - -	22	England,	2,	Paralysis.
John Thomas, - -	25	Sandwich Islands,	4,	Consumption.
Jeremiah Maddon, -	50	Ireland,	8,	"
Catharine O'Hana, -	80	"	9,	Old Age.
John Kelley, - -	23	"	10,	Paralysis.
Thomas Pollard, - -	75	England,	11,	Old Age.
Jacob Oldson, - -	85	Germany,	12,	"
Mary Coleman, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	12,	Marasmus.
Walter Scott, - -	36	Unknown,	13,	Apoplexy.
Fanny Staunton, - -	25	Ireland,	13,	Consumption.
Margaret Carpenter, -	25	Massachusetts,	16,	"
Ann McGowan, - -	50	Ireland,	16,	"
Mary Hart, - - -	26	Scotland,	21,	Dysentery.
Peter Francis, - -	24	Maine,	21,	Lung Fever.
George Coen, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	24,	"
Julia A. Slocum, - -	26	"	28,	"
Mary Davilin, - -	60	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.

When we consider the character and condition of the persons received as inmates of this Institution, that in most cases their constitutions have been broken down by previous disease, bad living, dissipation and exposure, it will not appear so surprising that the hospital report embraces so great a number. A great proportion of the patients do not come in until in the latter stages of diseases, which are incurable, having received but little medical treatment and kind attention, in which cases all we can do is to alleviate their sufferings and keep off, as long as possible, a result which must inevitably follow. Quite a number, previous to their admission, have been in a state of inebriation for a length of time, deprived of suitable food, clothing and shelter, who, upon being thoroughly cleansed, provided with warm clothing, comfortable beds, and good, plain, wholesome food, and some attention paid to their deranged nervous system, soon recover and become somewhat useful. It is very rare that we have patients whose constitutions have not been enfeebled by their mode of living, or disease, although occasionally one does present himself for treatment, in which case the disease generally yields readily; but the great mass of the patients are those upon whom medicine has but slight effect, who are so much debilitated and enfeebled by disease, that it seems as though they came for the sole purpose to die; for both friends and patient must fully realize that but little can be done for the many cases of consumption which do not come to us until in the latter stage, leaving us with but one course to pursue, to make their short stay on earth as comfortable, quiet, and as free from pain as possible. A number of our patients are quite aged, a few over 90, and several over 75. Of course medical treatment is not called for in their cases. My whole attention has been directed toward their regimen, endeavoring to prescribe and provide such as is best adapted to their enfeebled and worn-out systems. We have also many who are hopelessly demented, who, when physically diseased, are most unpromising cases. They require constant watching; for if disease attacks them, they do not complain, and when it is noticed that they are ill, it is very difficult to arrive at a correct diagnosis: being unassisted by them, they either cannot or will not tell where they are feeling badly, or how they do feel, and if they do tell, one cannot rely upon what they say. We are obliged to judge by what information we can

gather from closely watching them. Upon this class of patients, whose cerebral functions are so paralyzed, medicines have but little effect.

During the year we have been highly favored; we have had no serious epidemic. In March, the measles, complicated with whooping cough, broke out among the children; medical treatment did much to mitigate the severity of the disease. We also have had a few cases of smallpox; by strict attention to ventilation and vaccination it was prevented from spreading to any extent. In August we had many sick with dysentery in a mild form; but by changing the diet in the Institution, we were soon successful in our endeavors to prevent, in a great degree, its further appearance. The number of cases of consumption, as will readily be perceived, is quite large, in the treatment of that class of patients. I have endeavored to give them the full benefit of the pure air, by which we are surrounded, with moderate, gentle exercise, and good, nutritious diet, rather than admit them to the more confined wards of the hospital. This plan of treatment I think has been successful in the prolongation of their lives. The sudden and frequent changes of the temperature in the month of September had a bad effect, and did much to increase the number in the hospital; more especially did our patients with phitisis pulmonalis suffer; their disease began suddenly to assume a worse form; but upon the temperature again becoming more mild, they recruited. I feel it my duty, and a pleasure to state, that in the discharge of my duties as physician to this Institution, I have always met with the cordial and hearty co-operation of Mr. Goodspeed, the Superintendent.

CHAS. A. RUGGLES, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

SENATE..... .....No. 5.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

DECEMBER, 1856.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1857.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY J. GARDNER, *Governor, and to the Honorable Council:—*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater, in accordance with the tenth section of chapter 275 of the Acts of 1852, herewith submit the following, being the *third* Annual Report of that Institution, for the year ending November 30, 1856.

The Inspectors take great pleasure in presenting to the public the all-important, statistical report of the Superintendent, Mr. L. L. Goodspeed, which is herewith subjoined.

A full report from the Physician is also presented.

A Chaplain is connected with this institution, whose labors, we are happy to say, have been productive of good.

A school has been kept in the institution, and alike all schools, a portion of the pupils take great interest in their books.

The Inspectors feel justified in saying the school compares well with the public schools in the neighboring town, and that the moral influence produced by an education, over the young mind, will well repay the Commonwealth the small amount she has expended on the young inmates of her pauper institutions.

The Inspectors are of the opinion that the classification of pauper children, by an Act of the legislature, 1855, chapter 412, should be modified in some way, or repealed, as all who are conversant with pauper system will readily see. That

system adds much to the expense, which is of great importance, as well as many inconveniences, which we hope the legislature will investigate during the coming session.

The legislature, by an Act of 1852, placed the several State almshouses in their present locations, as a matter of convenience, and economy in transporting paupers; and in its effect, was far better for the Commonwealth than the present law, which transports her pauper children from one extreme part of the State to the other.

The Inspectors beg leave to add a word in relation to the law in regard to State paupers, taken sick in towns.

As far as our experience extends, it is productive of many and very serious evils. The practical effect is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, a cost to the State, the expense of a journey of one or more of the commissioners, or a physician, to a distant town, who, on their arrival, find the patient so far convalescent as to be out of doors, or in a fair way to be so within a few days, so there is no necessity of a physician; neither should the patient be sent to the State Almshouse. It is perfectly natural that, with such a law on the statute book, overseers of the poor of the towns should relieve themselves of all danger of expense, when it can be done by simply writing a letter to the Commissioners. The Inspectors are of the opinion this law should be modified or repealed.

The legislature, in June, 1856, passed a Resolve, appropriating $1,407.48, for the payment of a boiler and fixtures for the institution. That amount has been drawn from the State treasury, and the debt liquidated, agreeably to its intentions.

In the spring of 1856, the Inspectors of this institution applied to the legislature for an appropriation for various useful purposes, and that body granted the sum of $3,700. That amount has been drawn from the State treasury, and expended according to the Resolve, viz.:—

Painting, ...	$353 50
Front fence, ...	394 23
Carriage-houses, sheds, tanks, plumbing, &c., . .	2,952 27
	$3,700 00

The amount, though small, was adequate to meet the present wants.

In justice to the Superintendent of this institution, Mr. L. L. Goodspeed, we feel called upon to say, he is admirably qualified to fill the position,—a position, requiring as it does, a man of business qualifications, and a disciplinarian. Under his supervision, the institution must flourish, to the honor of the State.

J. F. MURDOCH,
W. B. MAY,
MARSHAL LINCOLN,
Inspectors.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
November 30, 1856.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following statement of the management and condition of the institution, for the year ending November 30, 1856, is respectfully submitted:—

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number of persons in the house Dec. 1, 1855, was	449
During the year ending November 30, 1856, there have been admitted—	
Men,	503
Women,	387
Boys,	260
Girls,	187
The whole number who have been in the house during the year,	1,786

Number in the house November 30, 1856—

Men,	148
Women,	200
Boys,	140
Girls,	97
Total,	585

Died during the year,	203
Eloped,	25
Discharged, Indentured, and returned,	973

Of those discharged, one hundred and twenty-two have been sent, at the Commonwealth's expense, where they were legally entitled to receive their support. Of the infirm and youth who have been discharged, in most cases, not possessing the means or ability to maintain themselves, it has been on application of relatives and friends, who have generally given satisfactory evidence that they were both able and willing to relieve the Commonwealth of further expense.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Received from State Treasurer, as per bills rendered monthly, during the year ending November 30, 1856,	$33,092 17
By sales from Farm, Oakum, Board of Inmates, and Cash left by Inmates deceased,	1,570 56
Total,	$34,662 73

EXPENDITURES.

The Expenditures, during the year, have been as follows, viz. :—

For Salaries,	$5,579 25
Labor of Mechanics on repairs, blacksmithing, &c.,	413 44
Dry Goods and Bedding,	1,698 68
Clothing,	528 02
Medicines for Medical Department,	568 88
Shoes and Leather,	573 24
Working Oxen, Beef Cattle, and other Stock,	1,710 00
Expense of returning Paupers,	311 05
Hay and Straw,	1,042 87
Transportation of merchandise, &c.,	738 18
Trees,	104 05
Coal and Wood,	2,397 11
Milk,	306 05
Corn, Meal and Oats,	755 53
Hardware, Crockery, &c.,	113 15
Carts, Carriages, Harnesses, and Stone Machine,	582 50

For Post-office expense,	$20 71
Lumber for repairs,	101 37
Cooking Ranges, Stove and Furnace Pipe,	491 24
Library and School Books,	116 68
Iron Bedsteads,	205 00
Stationery, Newspapers, &c.,	64 35
Fixtures for stone building,	142 80
Furniture,	112 25
Farming Implements,	109 20
Provisions and Groceries:—Beef, Pork, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Beans, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Oil, Soap, and small groceries,	15,877 13
	$34,662 73
Amount of Inventory, November 30, 1855,	$3,544 20
Cash received for the year ending November 30, 1856,	34,662 73
Whole amount,	$38,206 93

Inventory, November 30th, 1856.

Provisions and Groceries,	$1,553 62
Bedding, Bedsteads, and Clothing,	675 00
Coal and Wood,	1,818 66
Farm Stock, Tools and and Carriages,	781 90
Books and Stationery,	97 50
Fixtures for stone building,	142 80
Furniture, (additional,)	112 25
Leather and Shoes,	87 50
Cooking Ranges, Stove and Furnace Pipe, (additional,)	491 25
Cash paid for transportation of Paupers,	311 05
Labor and Cash paid towards building dead house and blacksmith shop,	75 00
Board and Labor of Mechanics; also of Men and Teams, upon improvements for which the appropriation was made,	200 00
	$6,346 53

Balance, (which is the support of paupers through the year,)	$31,860 40
Average number of inmates through the year, .	557
Average cost of each pauper for the year, . .	$57 20
Average cost of each pauper per week, . .	1 10

The above statement shows the cost of supporting each pauper through the year, (exclusive of the income of the farm,) and exceeds that of the year previous about twelve cents per week. This is mainly attributable to the increased number of insane and idiotic poor who have been admitted into the institution the past year. Many of these, of course, are not capable of performing any labor, but require constant care and oversight; and are, therefore, comparatively, a very expensive class of inmates; while others, placed under the charge of attendants, have done considerable labor upon the farm; and in other departments, where their services were required, have made themselves very useful;—in fact, all the inmate labor we have had upon the farm during the summer months, has been performed by the able-bodied portion of the insane, with the exception of the boys, who have been required to perform such work as their age and capacity enabled them to do.

When it is remembered that the inmates whose services would be profitable in carrying on the farm work, are those who come in at the approach of winter, to remain only till the return of spring, it will be seen that we must rely, almost entirely, upon the insane, for the principal part of our pauper labor; and as manual labor conduces so much to health, mentally as well as physically, that throwing it entirely one side, in a pecuniary point of view, the result has been so salutary in improving, and in some cases, a complete restoration to reason, that the additional expense for attendants sinks into insignificance, compared with the great good done to this unfortunate class of our State poor.

Some alterations during the past year have been made for their better accommodation, and with a further outlay of a few hundred dollars, provision might be made for a number considerably larger than the present.

The various works of digging stone, wall making and other

necessary improvements, in addition to the ordinary farming, have furnished abundant means for employment of the inmates.

Those who are not able to labor at heavy work, have been, as heretofore, employed at picking oakum, breaking stones for paving yards, roads, walks, &c.

Notwithstanding much labor has been done in preparing the land for cultivation, as its improved condition already shows, there yet remains a large amount of necessary labor to be done, before the farm will be brought under good cultivation.

The produce raised upon the farm is as follows, viz.:—

16	tons of Hay and Millet.
2,000	bushels of Potatoes.
800	bushels of Carrots.
400	bushels of Beets.
1,500	bushels of Turnips.
200	bushels of Parsnips.
875	Cabbages.
	Various other vegetables in small quantities.
75	Swine.

The above may be considered a very fair crop, although it is not so large as was indicated in the early part of the season—a large part of the turnip crop having rotted in the ground after being about two-thirds grown.

The method of conducting the farm, making fertilizers, the raising of crops, &c., has been about the same as last year, with the exception of a small experiment in the cultivation of millet, the result of which has been so satisfactory, that I am convinced that it is one of the best crops we can raise.

One hundred fruit trees have been set, also quite a number of ornamental.

The school, numbering from fifty to one hundred scholars, has been in operation through the year, and, notwithstanding the many hindrances, in a school of this character, in many cases, a commendable degree of improvement has been made. The children admitted here, with few exceptions, are ignorant of the rudiments of school instruction, having previously learned little or nothing of school, save a distaste for it; consequently, a good deal of training is necessary before proper habits, so essen-

tial to learning, are acquired. This being accomplished, there is no reason why our school should not compare favorably with the public schools in our town.

A convenient school-room, well fitted and furnished, is provided; also a competent teacher, who not only devotes his time to them during the hours set apart for instruction, but has the general charge and oversight of the boys while engaged in recreation, work, &c.

On the subject of the system of classifying the children and youth admitted to the three almshouses, I expressed myself fully, in my last report. The experience of another year has presented no reason to change my views, but, on the contrary, has strengthened my convictions, that some alteration or modification of the law, would be for the interest of the Commonwealth as well as a benefit to the children.

From the operations of the law passed at the last session of the legislature, chapter 171, section 2, I have been led to suggest, whether it ought not to be repealed, or in some way modified, as to prevent its liability to abuse—or what, perhaps, would be better, that the whole subject of pauper laws should be referred to a committee of the legislature, who, if they found cause, could revise and prepare a code, to be presented for the action of the legislature. That such a course would result favorably to the care and support of those persons who justly are entitled to the charities of our Commonwealth, as well as somewhat lessen the pauper expenses, there can be no doubt.

To those assistants who have proved themselves competent to discharge the various duties assigned them, I am under obligations for the interest they have shown in conducting the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI L. GOODSPEED,

Superintendent.

Bridgewater, November 30, 1856.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following Report of the condition of the Medical Department of this institution, for the year ending November 30, 1856, is herewith transmitted.

TABLE No. 1.

No. of Births during the year,	67
Patients remaining Nov. 30th, 1855,	62
admitted during the year,	1,026
discharged, well,	701
improved,	65
died,	203
remaining,	119

TABLE No. 2.

A List of those that have Died, Age, when and with what Disease.

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
James Gorman, . .	70 years,	Dec. 1,	Debility.
David Crowley, . .	45 years,	3,	do
Lavina Powers, . .	91 years,	4,	Old Age.
Mary Sullivan, . .	61 years,	5,	Consumption.
Thomas Kindergan, .	4 months,	7,	do
Jane Mannassa, . .	69 years,	8,	do
Lucy Sprague, . .	50 years,	12,	do
Daniel Sullivan, . .	44 years,	14,	Paralysis.
Joseph Morea, . .	47 years,	16,	Consumption.
Joanna Harding, . .	75 years,	17,	do
Mary Hunt, . . .	20 years,	22,	Dropsy.
Daniel Lyons, . .	27 years,	25,	Consumption.
Hugh Lyons, . . .	21 years,	26,	Hip Disease.
John Peters, . . .	3 months,	29,	Marasmus.
Nancy Brown, . .	49 years,	30,	Anemia.
Edward Landagan, .	6 months,	31,	Hydrocephalus.
		1856.	
Joseph Weston, . .	40 years,	Jan. 4,	Consumption.
Rosanna Haynes, . .	1½ months.	6,	Debility.
Jeremiah Phelan, . .	33 years,	7,	Consumption.
Frederick Schronan, .	12 years,	7,	Pneumonia.
Isabella Squiers, . .	1½ months.	9,	Debility.
Edward Lavers, . .	27 years,	10,	Sec. Syphils.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Alexander Withers, .	33 years,	Jan. 12,	Anemia.
Mary Murphey, . .	4 months,	13,	Variola.
David Smith, . .	93 years,	14,	Old Age.
Mary O'Conners, . .	75 years,	16,	do
Mary Slowy, . . .	60 years,	16,	Debility.
Elizabeth Maynard, .	22 years,	16,	Consumption.
Ann J. Raffety, . .	6 months,	16,	Scrofula.
Frank Francowya, .	45 years,	18,	Consumption.
Ann Brown, . . .	25 years,	18,	Exhaustion.
John Harrocks, . .	8 months,	19,	Debility.
John Francis, . .	53 years,	19,	Consumption.
Mary E. Stetson, . .	20 years,	21,	do
Mary A. Julia, . .	40 years,	22,	do
Mary Powers, . .	65 years,	29,	do
Patrick Dargan, . .	57 years,	30,	Diabetes.
William Mowatt, . .	6 years,	Feb. 5,	Variola.
Ellen Barry, . .	3 years,	5,	do
Edward Corrigan, .	9 years,	7,	Pleurisy.
Ellen Russell, . .	7½ months.	8,	Variola.
Rose Mowatt, . .	39 years,	8,	Erysipelas.
John Flannegan, . .	7 years,	8,	Variola.
Cath. Brown, . .	2 years,	9,	do
Timothy Galvin, . .	9 months.	9,	Marasmus.
Rebecca Abbot, . .	48 years,	10,	Debility.
Jane Landers, . .	67 years,	11,	do
Evan G. Evans, . .	41 years,	11,	Consumption.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Nancy Riley, . .	78 years,	Feb. 12,	Old Age.
Abel Fletcher, . .	28 years,	12,	Sec. Syphilis.
Honoro Tracy, . .	18 years,	12,	Dysentery.
Susan C. Way, . .	7 months,	12,	Marasmus.
Edward Conley, . .	9 months,	15,	Menengritis.
William Mallally, . .	7 months,	15,	Marasmus.
Motte Sullivan, . .	35 years,	16,	Consumption.
James Bennett, . .	35 years,	18,	do
Hubert Collins, . .	8 months,	18,	Inflammation of Brain.
Keziah Cole, . .	26 years,	19,	Debility.
John Pitts, . . .	5 weeks,	24,	Marasmus.
Timothy Carrigan, .	40 years,	26,	Consumption.
Margaret Parks, . .	1½ years,	28,	do
Alice Smith, . . .	18 years,	29,	do
Martha Wilson, . .	80 years,	March 2,	Old Age.
Margaret Norton, . .	1¼ year,	4,	Convulsions.
Emma Rollins, . .	65 years,	4,	Laryngitis.
Martha J. Wright, .	3 years,	5,	Variola.
Udolph C. Tarlton, .	30 years,	7,	Disease of Heart.
Ann McGuire, . .	3½ months,	8,	Marasmus.
John Coffee, . . .	1½ year,	8,	Consumption.
Sarah Larrabee, . .	32 years,	8,	do
Jose L. D. Azcaveado, .	40 years,	9,	do
Mary E. Lovelace, .	9½ months,	11,	Marasmus.
Rowland Parkins, .	40 years,	11,	Typhoid Fever.
John McCarty, . .	5 months,	11,	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Michael Crimmins, .	2 weeks,	March 13,	Infantile Debility.
Dennis Murphey, . .	4½ years,	13,	Consumption.
Susannah Lumey, . .	20 years,	13,	Pneumonia.
Margaret Brannan, .	2½ years,	14,	Scrofula.
Caroline Perkins, . .	19 years,	18,	Puerperal Convulsions.
Charles Kineary, . .	7½ months,	19,	Pneumonia.
Ellen Shields, . .	30 years,	20,	Apoplexy.
Mary McQuellan, . .	8⅓ months.	21,	Debility.
Michael Sweeney, . .	28 months,	21,	Pneumonia.
Mary A. Wright, . .	1¾ year,	22,	Syphilis.
Mary Leydon, . .	3 months,	23,	Marasmus.
Julia Henry, . . .	4 ½months,	23,	Scrofula.
Richard Sullivan, . .	3¼ years,	23,	Consumption.
Phillip Quinn, . .	59 years,	24,	Debility.
James Dooley, . .	3½ months,	24,	Infantile Debility.
Wm. H. Powers, . .	3½ months,	25,	Pneumonia.
Bartholemew Mahoney, .	30 years,	26,	Consumption.
John Cavanaugh, . .	8 months,	26,	Erysipelas.
Edward Duffy, . .	3½ years,	26,	do
John Sullivan, . .	3½ months,	27,	Variola.
John Welch, . .	3 months,	27,	Infantile Debility.
Cath. Dixon, . .	1 yr., 6 mo.	27,	Cholera Infantum.
Patrick Hogan, . .	1 yr., 6 mo.	29,	Scrofula.
Aurora Daley, . .	1 yr., 6 mo.	29,	Consumption.
Caroline E. Morris, .	29 years,	31,	do
Hannah Harrington, .	25 years,	31,	do

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Patrick Kelley, . .	12 days,	March 31,	Inanition.
Eugene Kinney, . .	4⅓ months.	April, 1,	Meningitis.
Susan Killion, . .	55 years,	2,	Apoplexy.
Edward Burke, . .	20 years,	2,	Consumption.
Cath. Callahan, . .	30 years,	3,	do
Mary Watson, (col.) .	27 years,	4,	Syphilis.
Mary J. Hutchinson, .	14 days,	4,	Inanition.
Mary A. Sullivan, .	37 years,	4,	Consumption.
Mary A. Cook, . .	3 months,	5,	Marasmus.
Peter Garrison, . .	68 years,	7,	Erysipelas.
John Leary, . . .	1 year,	10,	Debility.
Joseph Sullivan, . .	2 years,	13,	Variola.
Sarah Andrews, (col.) .	97 years,	14,	Old Age.
Thomas Stacy, . .	30 years,	15,	Consumption.
Elizabeth Thornton, .	27 years,	18,	Brain Fever.
Isabella Gay, . .	5 weeks,	18,	Inanition.
Daniel McCarty, . .	49 years,	17,	Consumption.
Joseph Hawthorn, .	3½ months.	22,	Marasmus.
Adams F. Jones, . .	45 years,	22,	Consumption.
John Brighton, . .	4½ months,	24,	Marasmus.
George Seeley, . .	60 years,	26,	Apoplexy.
Anna Gaffy, . . .	2½ years,	29,	Marasmus.
Daniel Valentine, (col.) .	78 years,	May 3,	Old Age.
Fanny Renney, (col.) .	81 years,	4,	do
Peter Turney, . .	9 months,	6,	Croup.
James Isherwood, . .	1 yr., 4 mo.	7,	Scrofula.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Charles Gray, . .	4½ months,	May 9,	Debility.
John Logan, . . .	4¼ months,	10,	Marasmus.
Catharine Blanchard, .	1 week,	11,	Inanition.
Sarah Wells, (col.) .	61 years,	12,	General Palsy.
John Smith, . . .	35 years,	18,	Debility.
Mary O'Brien, . .	1 yr., 3 mo.	20,	Hydrocephalus.
Louisa Preston, . .	3¼ months,	20,	Marasmus.
Albert Danville, . .	4 days,	22,	Inanition.
Timothy Deneen, . .	31 years,	25,	General Palsy.
Patrick Blake, . .	43 years,	25,	Consumption.
Henrietta Lewis, . .	5 days,	26,	Inanition.
John Leydon, . .	30 years,	June, 1,	Consumption.
John Surney, (col.) .	3 months,	2,	Convulsions.
Henry Kanaka, . .	25 years,	8,	Paralysis.
Christy Laville, . .	40 years,	15,	Epilepsy.
Robert Kanaka, . .	25 years,	15,	Consumption.
Hannah Moran, . .	3½ months,	16,	Marasmus.
Thomas Griffin, . .	54 years,	20,	Debility.
John Atwood, . .	40 years,	22,	Delirium Tremens.
Michael Lara, . .	54 years,	23,	Consumption.
Bridget McNamee, .	45 years,	24,	Delirium Tremens.
Catharine Dorety, .	5 months,	25,	Infantile Debility.
John Kelley, . .	33 years,	26,	Consumption.
Mary Caffrey, . .	24 years,	27,	Dropsy.
Betsey Sculley, . .	36 years,	29,	Acute Diarrhœa.
Eliza Root, . . .	37 years,	July 1,	Consumption.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Samuel Robinson,	2 yrs., 8 mo.	July 2,	Marasmus.
Dennis Lynch,	20 years,	2,	Consumption.
Charles Denney,	40 years,	12,	do
Florence Lewis, (col.)	29 years,	14,	do
Margaret Callahan,	28 years,	15,	Puerperal Fever.
Michael Riley,	60 years,	18,	Consumption.
Elizabeth Pedester,	27 years,	23,	Chronic Diarrhœa.
Sarah A. Johnson, (col.)	52 years,	27,	Disease of Heart.
John Caria,	20 years,	28,	Scrofula.
Daniel Hart,	27 years,	31,	Consumption.
John Neil,	20 years,	August 1,	do
Mary Dacey,	27 years,	3,	Gangrene.
Ann Demaine,	22 years,	4,	Consumption.
Charles Hills,	11 years,	10,	Epilepsy.
Ann Fleming,	50 years,	11,	Anemia.
Thomas Carlin,	41 years,	22,	Dropsy.
Roger Curley,	65 years,	22,	Debility.
Dennis Crimming,	35 years,	27,	Consumption.
William H. Donor, (col.)	45 years,	28,	Paralysis.
Bridget McMally,	30 years,	Sept. 3,	Consumption.
Margaret Callahan,	2 months,	7,	Infantile Debility.
Abner Seymour, (col.)	60 years,	12,	Debility.
Dudley Cannon,	23 years,	12,	Consumption.
Edward Smith,	38 years,	15,	Pneumonia.
Louisa A. Chubert,	1 year,	15,	Marasmus.
Christopher McCavil,	10½ months,	17,	Croup.

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of Death.
Dennis O'Brien, . .	70 years,	Sept. 20,	Concussion of Brain.
Ellen O'Brien, . .	45 years,	26,	Consumption.
John McElhenry, . .	35 years,	October 4,	do
Ellen Champion, . .	3½ months,	8,	Infantile Debility.
John Watson, (col.) .	18 months,	10,	Consumption.
Mary Thornton, . .	6⅓ months,	11,	Cholera Infantum.
Thomas McLaughlin, .	26 years,	13,	Hip Disease.
Lucy E. Greenbank, .	5 months,	15,	Marasmus.
John Sexton, . .	8 years,	17,	Scrofula.
Sarah Hull, . . .	35 years,	17,	Consumption.
Jack Kanaka, . .	35 years,	19,	do
Thomas Keenan, . .	18 years,	25,	do
Nancy Hill, (col.) . .	77 years,	30,	Debility.
Thomas Trussell, . .	81 years,	Nov. 2,	Old Age.
Eliza McCarty, . .	1 yr., 6 mo.	3,	Convulsions.
Frances Rose, . .	24 years,	5,	Consumption.
James Lambert, . .	40 years,	10,	Disease of Heart.
Isabella Jones, . .	2½ months.	14,	Inanition.
Michael Murray, . .	23 years,	15,	Consumption.
Hannah Crowley, . .	1¾ month,	17,	Inanition.
Levi Scott, (col.) . .	80 years,	19,	Old Age.
Joanna Courtney, . .	50 years,	19,	Consumption.
John Donovon, . .	70 years,	20,	Senile Debility.
Clarence Morse, . .	9½ months.	20,	Marasmus.
Mary Jenkins, . .	5¼ months,	28,	do

Any one familiar with the nature and condition of the class of persons who are received into the State almshouses, will not be surprised at the large number embraced in the hospital report. A great number of them are previously diseased when they come into the institution, many of them with diseases which are incurable, neither patient nor friends expecting a recovery; in fact I have heard many of them say that they came here to die; having expended their all in pursuit of health, now bereft of money and friends, they come here to be made as comfortable as the nature of their disease will admit.

The principal disease with which this class of patients are afflicted is consumption, which in most cases can be clearly ascertained to be hereditary. Amongst this class of patients are many from the seaports where the whaling business is prosecuted. Most of them are natives of the Sandwich or other islands in the Pacific ocean, who are shipped on board of whalers. At that time they are apparently healthy; they go into the Northern ocean, where they are exposed to severe cold, fogs and wet, many times clothed in a manner unsuited to their accustomed habits, obliged to eat provisions altogether different than those used at home; there a predisposition to tubercular disease is engendered, and when coming on to this coast the change of climate is again so great that by the time the ship arrives, the Kanaka sailor, who had become predisposed to the disease, is now a confirmed case of consumption; and being a stranger in a strange land, he is sent to the State almshouse, there to linger out a miserable existence; nothing can be done but to palliate as much as possible his sufferings, a cure of course being out of the question.

In the persons of others afflicted with different diseases we find the constitution so broken down by previous disease, dissipation, continued exposure and bad living, that he cannot withstand an attack of disease, however mild, as well as one otherwise situated, and he soon succumbs to it; or if he should survive that attack, becomes a confirmed invalid and more susceptible to the inroads of any new disease which may be raging around him. In fine, when we consider that with a few exceptions the vast majority of the persons admitted to the hospital are of the character and in the condition I have

mentioned, it will readily be conceded that they are most unpromising cases.

During the year there has been, as will be seen by the report, an increased amount of sickness, in comparison with that of last year, but not as severe in its character. At the beginning of the year we were visited by the smallpox, but it did not spread to any great extent, as more than two-thirds had either had the disease previous to their arrival into this country or had been vaccinated within five years. By attending closely to vaccination among the remainder the prevalence of the disease was arrested. During the summer and autumn we were highly favored, not having any great amount of "bowel troubles," as we did have during the same time in the previous year. What we did have was of a mild character and yielded readily to medical treatment.

By reference to Table 1 it will be seen that there have been sixty-seven births in the institution during the year; with one or two exceptions the cases have all terminated favorably. We had one case where to save the life of the mother it became necessary to destroy that of the child. A majority of the mothers acknowledge the illegitimacy of their offspring, and many of the remainder probably lie when they say to the contrary.

On account of the increased amount of sickness, our hospital accommodations had become too small, and it was necessary for the welfare and comfort of the sick that more room should be provided, therefore two large wards were added to those already in use. I am now enabled to make a better classification of patients, and by having fewer in a ward, they have better air and their chances of recovery greatly increased. In conclusion, I take pleasure in stating that I am under great obligations to the Consulting Physician, Dr. Pratt, of Bridgewater, for his readiness at all times to aid me with his advice, and for his untiring interest in the medical department of this institution. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. RUGGLES, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
November 30, 1856.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 19.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1857.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1857.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By the tenth section of the 275th chapter of the Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of the Inspectors of the State almshouses in this Commonwealth to audit the accounts of the superintendents, and to report to the governor and council, annually, the state of said institutions under their respective charge.

By a late Act of the legislature, approved by the governor in April, 1857, it is provided that the annual reports of public officers, now required to be made to the legislature, or to the governor and council, shall hereafter include the year ending on the 30th day of September, annually, and shall be submitted to the secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the 15th day of October in each year.

In compliance with these laws, the Inspectors of the State almshouse at Bridgewater respectfully ask leave to submit the following Report of said institution on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857.

The time for making this Report having been changed to an earlier day than formerly, by two months, it will be perceived that this Report does not embrace the entire year from the date of the Report of 1856.

Connected with and constituting a very essential part of this Report, is the report of the superintendent, L. L. Goodspeed, Esq., which, in consideration of its general accuracy and the importance of its statistical facts, is recommended to the careful consideration of the public. And the Inspectors take great pleasure in stating that the arduous, complicated, and highly responsible labors and duties of the superintendent have been faithfully and satisfactorily discharged. Under his watchful care and management, assisted by his most estimable and kind-hearted wife, with several worthy matrons and other faithful assistants, the institution has been made, in some good degree, to subserve the purposes for which it was originally established.

Good and wholesome food, in sufficient quantity and variety, is daily provided for the inmates; cleanliness is the order of the day in every department; and the diseased and helpless are kindly cared for.

A faithful physician, with the necessary number of nurses, are in daily attendance upon the sick, the maimed, the blind, and such as are worn threadbare with age and decrepitude.

By the report of the physician, which is also made a part of this Report, it will be seen that the number of the sick and diseased is large, and that the number of deaths has been greater than in previous years. This was not unexpected, from the fact that a much greater number than usual of those admitted to the almshouse, during the past year, were hopeless cases when admitted; a greater number of those in the very last stages of disease; of persons long diseased and who had been sadly neglected; and a greater number of very aged and infirm persons.

It will be seen by the physician's report, also, that more than one in four of the deaths in the hospitals of the institution has been by that fell destroyer, consumption. Twenty-five of the number of deaths in the almshouse, during the past year, were of persons over seventy-five years of age. It is believed that not an individual admitted to the almshouse in health, during the past year, has died; but very many of the children born in the almshouse, whose parents, one or both, were dissipated or badly diseased, have lived but a few short hours, or days, at most.

The buildings of the institution are in good repair; the apartments for the hospitals, for lodging, for dining-halls, for workshops, and for culinary purposes, are well arranged and furnished for the comfort of those who occupy them, both the sick and those in health. The rooms are well ventilated and warmed; and the inmates, with a due regard to the dictates of humanity and the principles of economy, are made as comfortable as, in their situation and circumstances, they can be.

Two schools connected with the almshouse—one for boys, the other for girls—have been regularly kept, in which the children are taught the preliminary branches of an education, and in which commendable proficiency has been made.

As our schools are the basis and the safeguards of our liberty and of our free institutions, and as it is required of every one that he shall be able to read and write before he can vote, it is deemed important that the unfortunate children placed in the almshouse should be trained, as far as may be, for the duties of maturer life.

Public worship is regularly attended on each Sabbath, by such of the inmates as are able to be present, in the chapel of the almshouse. Rev. Leonard Pratt, the chaplain, usually officiates. By his faithful services, the chaplain has been instrumental in doing much good, particularly among the children.

Those who are able to labor, the number of whom is comparatively small, are required to work, some upon the farm, some in the hospitals, others in cooking, washing, and in whatever they can be employed to the best advantage.

Great improvements have been made upon the farm and buildings, both in utility and appearance; waste places have been cleared and cultivated, and large tracts of massive walls have been built upon the farm; additions have been made to the barn; repairs and improvements have been made upon many of the buildings for the comfort of the inmates; large piggeries have been built, and other improvements, deemed necessary, have been made, both upon the farm and the buildings of the institution.

The expenses of the institution have been increased, though not largely. The reasons for this are, that the number of the inmates have been greater, the number of the sick and disabled

larger, and, consequently, the number of laborers has been less, and more outside laborers to be paid. The additions to the buildings, and the improvements upon the farm, have also, of necessity, increased the expense. The repeal of the law giving to towns compensation for keeping paupers, though an excellent measure and one that was much needed, has, as was expected, and of necessity, increased the number of inmates.

The Inspectors most heartily concur with the remarks of the superintendent, in the utility of the institution, in the humane and charitable purposes of the legislature in founding it, and in the amount of suffering and wretchedness it has assuaged, mitigated, and prevented.

The Inspectors would again respectfully suggest that, in their humble opinion, still further amendments to the pauper laws might be profitably made, to reduce the expenses of their support, and to prevent many of the impositions now practiced by a portion of the applicants for admission to the almshouse.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FORD,
WM. B. MAY,
J. F. MURDOCH, } *Inspectors.*

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
September 30, 1857.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment, at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following statement is respectfully submitted, as showing the condition and management of the institution for the ten past months, ending September 30, 1857.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number of persons in the house, Dec. 1, 1856,	585
Admitted since, including fifty-five born in the house,	1,254
Whole number who have been supported since last report,	1,839

Number discharged and indentured,	987
eloped,	28
died,	226

Remaining October 1, 1857:—

Men,	173
Women,	201
Boys under 15 years of age,	121
Girls,	103
Total,	598

Of the number discharged, eighty-five have been returned at the Commonwealth's expense, to places where they had a legal claim for support. In regard to the others discharged, the same course, as formerly, has been pursued—giving all an opportunity, who were thought capable, to make an effort to obtain their own living. Of the more *unfortunate* class, such

as are permanently diseased, either mentally or physically, none have been discharged without assurance first being given, by the friends making the applications, that, if intrusted to their custody, they would receive such care and treatment as their condition demanded.

EXPENDITURES.

By an Act of the legislature of 1857, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for ventilating the main building, repairing pest-house, enlarging barn, and building a piggery.

The above sum has been expended for the several purposes named in the "Resolve," and drawn from the treasury on presentation of the bills to the auditor, accompanied with a certificate from the board of inspectors, declaring it properly and legally expended.

The expenditures, current, have been as follows, viz.:—

For	salaries of officers,	$5,811 00
	Beef and pork, (fresh and salt,)	3,127 24
	Junk,	281 82
	Milk,	1,098 89
	Clothing,	620 70
	Flour,	6,027 72
	Crackers,	393 39
	Shoes and leather,	407 00
	Crockery and tin ware,	187 76
	Medicines for hospital,	376 49
	Tea, coffee, and chocolate,	747 15
	Dry goods,	1,452 99
	Hay and straw,	770 57
	Farming tools and seeds,	151 73
	Butter and cheese,	407 55
	Fish,	317 60
	Beans,	118 69
	Returning paupers,	354 53
	Beef cattle and other stock,	961 38
	Transportation of merchandise,	738 87
	Castings, door-strips, &c.,	70 26
	Soap,	273 38

For Corn, meal, and oats,	$646 74
Furnace pipe and repairs,	32 20
Apples,	24 50
Sweet potatoes,	12 00
Carriages and harnesses,	274 00
Raisins,	34 76
Salt,	39 62
Oil,	175 74
Small groceries,	173 25
Sugar and molasses,	863 48
Tobacco and snuff,	99 12
Labor of mechanics on repairs,	175 34
Books, stationery, and post-office expense,	57 20
Coal and wood,	2,236 12
Baskets, clothes-lines, and pins,	24 89
Hops and malt,	44 34
Rice,	128 20
Nails, glass, and putty,	47 64
Brooms,	42 50
Pump and gear,	156 23
Furniture and bedding,	189 20
Total,	$30,173 78

CASH RECEIVED.

Sales from farm, money left by inmates deceased, and board of horse,	$1,146 70
From State treasurer, (monthly,)	29,027 08
Total,	$30,173 78

From the above sum deduct the value of oakum sold, and now on hand; also beef stock; amounting to $572.10, they being the principal items, by which the inventory of this year would exceed that of the past, and the balance is the cost of supporting the inmates, for the ten past months, viz., $29,601.68.

The cost of supporting each single inmate has been	$49 60
Cost of supporting each, per week, is	1 14

The general condition of the institution, so far as relates to the buildings, repairs, system and discipline, &c., have been presented in my former reports. In the agricultural department, however, decided improvement has been made during the past year. Fields heretofore uncultivated and unproductive have been cleared, subdued, and brought under a proper state of cultivation. Solid and durable walls have been built, adding greatly to the beauty and value of the estate. The farming operations have received their full share of attention, and crops more bountiful than ever are promised. As, however, the time of harvest has not yet arrived, it is impossible to give, in detail, the probable results of the season. Considering the number of inmates of the institution, it might seem that more should be accomplished in agriculture than actually is; but it should be remembered that, so far as labor is concerned, they are extremely unreliable, being either too old or too young, or too feeble in mind or body, to be of much real service. During the winter season we have a large number of able-bodied men capable of performing much labor; but the season for labor is past, and their energies cannot be directed to any useful purpose. They are thus "help-eats," and not "help-meets" to the establishment; and when seed time arrives, and the earth invites the laborer to the toils of the fields, they quit our hospitalities, and go forth for the summer to work for themselves, leaving behind them but a small number of the feebler and more dependent portion of their company to toil for their next winter's support, when again many of them will return to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. Such are the difficulties under which we are obliged to labor, in the cultivation of our fields, producing our harvests, and in improving the condition and appearance of the estate belonging to the institution.

As heretofore, two schools have been kept—one for each sex—and, considering the extreme ignorance of a majority of the children when admitted, and the constant changing of the pupils through the year, I am satisfied that, in this department, there has been a good degree of interest manifested, and the progress made quite as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected.

As considerable discussion has arisen upon the subject of classification of State paupers, and frequent modifications of the

existing statute, in this matter, have been proposed and advocated from time to time, I beg leave to state, as the result of my experience, that the present statute (chapter 171, section 3, passed in the year 1856) is, in my opinion, better calculated to promote the interests of this, and the other similar institutions, than any other which has existed or been proposed; and I doubt very much the expediency of any modification or repeal thereof at present.

Many of the reasons which lead me to this conclusion were stated in my former reports upon the subject, and I can only say that the opinions then entertained by me have since been strengthened and confirmed.

Moral and religious instruction has been given to those under our care. The chaplain, as heretofore, has conducted chapel service, and imparted to the sick and infirm words of comfort and consolation whenever his ministrations were desired.

Of the inmates admitted during the past year, a much larger proportion of them have been of a more feeble and sickly character than any former year. The medical department is under the charge of Dr. George B. Cogswell, whose whole time has been devoted to the duties of his office. His report of the sickness, births, deaths, and sanitary condition of the house is presented. It is but justice to this gentleman to say that, in his official capacity, no effort or means have been wanting, that, in his opinion, were calculated to heal, relieve, and comfort the sick.

Human efforts are not always found equal to the task of raising the depressed, healing the broken-hearted, relieving the distressed victims of disease, when driven by misfortune, poverty, and sin to seek a final refuge within our doors. Many of our hospital patients are of an age when the constitution has lost its vigor and recuperative power. Many, though young, have sinned away their days of health, and are reaping the inevitable and bitter fruits of a ruined constitution.

Viewed as a mere hospital for the suffering and the dying, our institution presents to the eye of the observer an appalling scene; but when viewed as the last and only refuge of the unfortunate, such institutions are indeed an honor to our Commonwealth. In no respect does modern civilization appear to such advantage as in these exhibitions of public charity; and

in none more than the comfortable homes which are provided throughout her domain for the aged, the insane, the sick, the poor, and the neglected. The feeble veteran, who has endured the voyage of life and suffered shipwreck amid its storms, here finds at last a haven of rest. The weary sojourner, bewildered on his way, around whom the dark night of sorrow and despair has shut down, weak in body and shattered in mind, meets here a friendly welcome and needed hospitality. The child of misfortune, whom poverty and neglect has driven out from the abodes of men to lead a dissolute and sinful life, is gathered into the lap of charity, and under healthful and reforming influences is saved, at least, from speedy destruction. In concluding this brief report I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to acknowledge to you, gentlemen, my obligations for the many kind offices you have done me, in the discharge of my varied, and often, onerous duties.

Respectfully,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1857.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following Report of the Medical Department of this institution, for the ten months ending September 30, 1857, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Number of patients admitted into hospital,	1,275
Discharged well, or greatly improved,	874
Number remaining in hospital, September 30, 1857,	175

Number of births in ten months:—

Males,	27
Females,	28
Total,	55

Number of deaths:—

Males,	114
Females,	112
Total,	226

Table showing the ages of those having died:—

Seventy-five years and upwards,	25
Between fifty and seventy-five years,	30
twenty-five and fifty years,	36
five and twenty-five,	18
two and five years,	25
six months and two years,	40
Under six months,	52
Total,	226

Table showing the diseases most prevalent, and the number dying of each. (Of course, many of the subjoined diseases were complicated with old complaints.)

Consumption,	60
Old age,	25
General debility,	15
Inanition,	7
Injuries,	4
Ascites,	6
Marasmus,	25
Pneumonia,	10
Pleurisy,	4
Acute disease of head,	6
Chronic " "	5
Typhoid fever,	5
Cholera infantum,	8
Convulsions,	7
Hooping cough,	3
Apoplexy,	6
Dysentery,	3
Chronic diarrhœa,	5
Measles,	4
Scarlatina,	12
Scrofula,	6
Total,	226

To those unacquainted with the class of patients received into our hospitals, the number of deaths may seem too large for the number admitted. But they must take into consideration the condition of most of them at the time of their arrival. Of course, all are from the lowest class of foreigners; their constitutions are broken down by intemperance, exposure to the wet and cold, both before and after they are taken sick. They have lived in "Places," surrounded with filth and poorly ventilated, and when they are no longer able to obtain the necessaries of life, they apply for help, and are sent to our almshouses by the proper authorities. Many come here in, as it were, a dying condition. Not unfrequently within the last year, from two to

five have been admitted in one day, in the very last stages of disease, a part of whom have died within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after their arrival. A large number of "Kanakas" are sent here from New Bedford. Their complaint is generally one of the lungs. They are shipped on board our whalers that have lost their crews by desertion or death; they know not where they are going; their stock of clothing is poorly fitted, for the native of the South Seas, to make a long cruise in the Northern Ocean with; they contract colds while there, and by the time the ship arrives home, they are in the last stages of consumption. They have no money, no friends—they are sent here to die. The number of this class is rapidly increasing. Of the above deaths, about one-fourth have died of consumption; the average duration of their disease, before coming here, is about one year. All the sick who come here are old "chronic cases," the history and former treatment of which you know nothing of; and it would be of little account if you did, for they are past human aid as a general thing. The most you can do for them is to make them as comfortable as possible the rest of their days. Of the deaths among the children, the greater proportion of them have been sick a long time before coming here, and it is too well known that, in order to save a child, you want to take it in season. A great many children are sent here, from three days to six months old, who have been abandoned by their parents. They are mostly "illegitimate;" being born of diseased parents, they are themselves diseased. They have been exposed to the inclemencies of the weather before coming here; they have been poorly clad and sadly neglected. By the time they arrive here they are generally worn out, or have contracted a severe cold. They soon sicken and die; not with any acute disease, but with "marasmus"—a gradual wasting away. The general health of the better class of inmates has been very good; no prevailing sickness has occurred among the older class. Among the children, during the months of December, 1856, and January, 1857, there were a few deaths from scarlet fever—a disease more to be dreaded, in an institution like this, than any other. In the month of September it broke out again, but did not spread to the extent it was feared it would. During the last three months, we have had over one hundred cases of measles; all have recovered,

except a few cases in which the patient was very much debilitated before it was taken, or was predisposed to lung complaints. It will be seen, by referring to last year's report, that the number of patients admitted during the last ten months exceeds, by more than two hundred, the number admitted during the twelve months previous. As near as I am able to learn, the type of sickness has been of a much more serious nature than that of any preceding year. Whether the year to come will prove any more favorable than the last, time only can show. In conclusion, I will take this opportunity to acknowledge my sincere thanks to L. L. Goodspeed, the superintendent of this institution, for the interest he has always manifested in my department, and for his readiness to provide every thing I have wanted; also, for his kind and valuable counsel, which he has ever been ready to impart. I would also acknowledge my great obligations to Dr. Calvin Pratt, my consulting physician, who has ever been ready and willing to render me all the assistance in his power whenever the occasion required.

G. B. COGSWELL, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1857.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 28.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1858.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1858.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Another financial year being about to close, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to give an account of their stewardship.

In compliance with that duty, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater respectfully submit for your consideration the following Report.

It will be recollected that this Report covers an entire year, while the Report of last year included ten months only, occasioned by the change of time for making the reports.

Owing to the financial embarrassments with which the country has been visited during the past year, the number of the needy and the destitute has been greatly increased, and the public charitable institutions of the State have been largely called upon for assistance and relief.

During some portions of the year, the State almshouse at Bridgewater has been crowded with inmates, a large portion of whom were of the lowest, most degraded, worn-out, idiotic classes of human beings.

The number has varied, of those in the almshouse at any one time, from five hundred and fifty to over eleven hundred.

The crowded state of the house, during the winter and a portion of the spring, rendered it necessary to put a larger number into a room than was desirable for the health or comfort of the inmates.. This was deeply regretted by the Superintendent and Inspectors, but it was a necessity wholly beyond their control.

The large number of the partially insane and idiotic requiring more room than those in health, contributed in no small degree to fill up and crowd the house.

Great pains have been taken to obtain a free and sufficient circulation of pure air in all the rooms. Scientific and practical men were employed, more than a year since, to examine the premises and cause the same to be thoroughly ventilated. Ventilators were constructed under the direction of, and approved by, experienced and intelligent workmen; and, as is believed, amply sufficient, with a proper number only in each room, to secure a sufficient circulation of fresh air. But experience has disclosed the fact that no safe ventilation can keep the air free from impurity in rooms crowded with the sick and diseased.

The rooms of the hospitals are capacious, neat and airy, warm, and for the number now occupying them, sufficiently ventilated.

In the hospital for those afflicted with weak and diseased eyes, the walls have been painted green for the benefit of those occupying the rooms.

The number of acute diseases in the hospital is small; and the whole number of the sick now in the hospitals is also small.

During some portions of the winter and spring last past, the number of sick in the hospitals and the number of deaths was larger than usual; at the present time, the number of sick and the number of deaths is less than usual. The number of inmates in the winter was double the number now in the almshouse. A much larger number than ever before of those admitted in the winter and the early part of spring, was in the last stages of disease when admitted. The unavoidable crowded state of the hospitals at that time was, beyond a doubt, a cause of some sickness, and increased the malady of those sick from other causes. Scarlet fever, measles, consumption, and diseased eyes among the children, have prevailed most extensively, and

with the exception of diseased eyes, have been more fatal in their results than any other disease.

Every effort was made by the Superintendent, the Resident Physician, and their faithful assistants, which skill, medicine, nourishment, careful nursing, capacious and clean rooms and beds well aired, could contribute for the restoration, comfort and relief of the sick. The consulting physician was called in and his advice taken; nourishment of whatever kind and amount, called for by the attending physician, was promptly furnished from the Superintendent's family larder and prepared in his private family kitchen.

Had the hospitals been less crowded in midwinter, the sick would have breathed easier, and disease might have been stayed or mitigated; but in rooms, crowded with the sick of every variety of disease, and in some of its most malignant forms when admitted, no amount of ventilation can keep the lungs inflated with pure and unadulterated air. We therefore most respectfully but most earnestly recommend that the number of inmates in the State almshouses may be limited, beyond which no admissions can be effected.

Good and wholesome food in ample variety and quantity, decent and comfortable clothing, clean and warm beds, are daily prepared for the inmates; and their lodging rooms are not inferior to those of respectable private families.

But a small proportion of those in the almshouse are able to labor. A large number are too aged and infirm; a still larger number are too young; some are idiotic; some are cripples; many are partially insane; and a large number are confined to their beds or their rooms with sickness.

The almshouse is divided into wards. In the female department each ward has a matron, who, under the direction of the Superintendent, has charge of the inmates in her ward.

In the male wards, the chief assistant, under the direction also of the Superintendent, has charge of the male adults, those in the hospitals excepted.

The children, old enough and well enough to attend school, are under the care and instruction of their respective teachers, as well out of as during school hours.

Children not old enough to attend school, and such children as are in the hospitals sick, are placed under the care of their

mothers, if they have any in the almshouse; if they have no mother there, such children are placed in care of nurses provided for them.

In the male hospitals a chief nurse is employed, who with the patients in the male hospital and such assistants as may be necessary, are under the care and direction of the resident physician.

The partially insane (the number is large), are in capacious rooms, separate from the other inmates, connected with which is a large yard inclosed for and used as a promenade ground by that class of the inmates.

Two schools, one for boys the other for girls, with about one hundred and fifty children in both schools, at the present time, are kept daily, (Sundays excepted); among the scholars in these schools are some who would be no discredit to our public schools.

Cradles, at the suggestion of eminent physicians, have been furnished for the infant department; but experience and observation have led us very strongly to doubt their utility in warm weather, especially for the sick.

Religious services, by the worthy and intelligent Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Richardson, are had in the chapel every Sabbath morning.

In the afternoon, all who wish, assemble in one of the large halls for a social interview, and spend an hour or two in reading and in an interchange of friendly greetings.

Such of the inmates as are able, are required to labor; always having a due regard to their health, strength, and ability.

The Superintendent, than whom very few better understand their business, is as careful of the feeble and decrepit, as he is firm with the lazy and the obstinate. The males are employed upon the farm, in the workshops, in the bakery, in the cook-rooms, in the hospitals, and in whatever they can be made most useful. The number of males able to labor is small.

The number of females able to labor is larger than that of the males. They are variously employed; some in the sewing room, in making and repairing garments for the inmates; some in cleaning the hospitals and other parts of the buildings; in attending upon the sick; in the washing and ironing depart-

ment, and in such other domestic work as may be deemed necessary.

Alterations and improvements have been made during the year past upon the buildings and upon the farm.

A separate cook-room, designed particularly for the sick, is in preparation.

The resident physician's rooms have been remodelled and enlarged. Additional out-buildings have been erected, and other necessary repairs and improvements in and around the buildings.

Important improvements have been made upon the farm, under the supervision of the Superintendent, alike creditable to him and beneficial to the Commonwealth.

Large tracts of land have been cleared and cultivated; hundreds of fruit and forest trees have been set in the ground; neat and substantial walls have been built with the stones taken from the farm, and portions of the yards, avenues and roads, upon and around the premises have been Macadamized from the labor of the inmates.

Large tracts of land have been planted with potatoes and other vegetables, from which an abundant supply has been anticipated; but that fatal disease in the vegetable kingdom has attacked the potato crop; to what extent damage is sustained cannot now be ascertained.

When we had the honor, last year, to submit our Report, the time for harvesting had not arrived; as we then stated, it was not possible to make an estimate, with any probable degree of certainty, of the quantity or quality of the productions of the farm.

At a subsequent period, when the earth had yielded her increase and the harvest was ended, it was found that the yield had been liberal in quantity, and not inferior in quality. More than two thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested, with other vegetables in abundance.

During the time when the almshouse was most crowded with inmates, there were some able-bodied men among them, who, having no employment and no means of subsistence, sought shelter in this home for the needy. But this was at a time when their services were of no account; it being the most

inclement season of the year when but little could be done profitably on the farm, and still less by them within doors.

In addition to the resident physician, who is daily at his post, an eminent and skilful physician has been employed, who attends in cases of difficulty and emergency, when the resident physician wishes for counsel and advice, or from any cause is unable to attend upon his patients.

For a general summary of the inmates of the almshouse, also of the disbursements and receipts, all of which have been audited by us, we refer to the report of the Superintendent, which with the reports of the Resident Physician and the Chaplain, are appended to, and constitute a part of this Report; to all of which reports we respectfully refer for a more detailed statement of facts than is herein before given.

We take great pleasure in again expressing our confidence in, and cordial approval of, the able and faithful management of the almshouse by the present Superintendent, L. L. Goodspeed, Esq.; nor would we withhold the meed of praise justly due to his estimable lady, the chief matron of the institution. It is also due to the other officers, matrons and assistants, employed in and around the establishment, some of them for years, to state that generally they have been attentive and faithful in whatever department they have been occupied.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES FORD,
WM. B. MAY,
J. H. MITCHELL,
Inspectors.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER,
September 30, 1858.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment, at Bridgewater :—

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to the by-laws of your Board, and the law of the Commonwealth, I herewith submit a statement of the payments, receipts, and other items pertaining to the management of the institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1858.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1st, 1857,		598
Admitted since, (including 76 births,)		1,611
Whole number who have received support during the year,		2,209
Number discharged, returned and placed at service,	1,367	
died,	287	
eloped,	30	
	——	1,684
Number remaining October 1st, 1858,		525
Men,	131	
Women,	160	
Boys under 15 years of age,	134	
Girls " " " "	100	
	——	525

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries,	$6,238 40
labor of mechanics on repairs,	264 19
dry goods and bedding,	3,109 13

For clothing,	$1,157 00
shoes and leather,	946 87
medicines for hospital,	497 24
beef and working cattle,	1,415 00
expense of returning paupers,	244 71
hay and straw,	768 82
transportation of merchandise,	855 04
corn, meal and oats,	801 79
milk,	1,750 85
trees,	74 09
fuel,	2,472 50
harnesses,	26 00
crockery, tin, glass, and hardware,	273 04
books, stationery, and post office expense,	129 94
lumber, lime, cement, and bricks,	476 00
iron and wood bedsteads,	550 00
furniture,	146 28
farm implements and seeds,	73 55
painting and stock for do.,	135 29
hats and caps,	221 37
hay scales,	85 57
crackers,	372 15
small groceries,	193 58
fresh fish,	222 97
fresh meat,	3,557 18
beans,	104 35
potatoes,	219 27
plaster,	52 75
justices' fees for committing lunatics,	32 05
physician's fees, (additional,)	108 50
for carpenters, on new work,	294 94
plumbing and mason work,	136 22
smith work,	178 54
pump,	42 43
setting boiler and repairs of another,	224 60
soap,	286 09
tea, coffee and chocolate,	847 16
apples,	37 50
tobacco, snuff and pipes,	150 00
nails, glass, &c., &c.,	33 25

For hops and malt,	$49 12
provisions and groceries—flour, beef, pork, molasses, sugar, rice, oil, salt, &c., &c.,	13,179 10
salaries, and expenses of inspectors, for nine months,	423 57
Total amount of expenditure for the year,	$43,457 99

RECEIPTS.

Cash by sales from farm, and money left by inmates deceased,	$1,143 22
From Treasurer of Commonwealth,	41,891 20
Amount received by Superintendent,	$43,034 42
Inspectors,	423 57
Total receipts,	$43,457 99

Expenses that should not be charged to support of inmates.

Materials for building purposes,	$376 00
Transporting and returning paupers,	244 71
Bedsteads and other furniture,	696 28
Fees of physicians, (additional,)	108 50
Labor of carpenters,	294 94
Plumbing and mason work,	136 22
Steam pipe and other materials,	196 44
Pump,	42 43
Painting and stock for do.,	135 29
Excess of fuel on hand, above last year,	236 38
beef stock " " "	150 00
	$2,617 19
The cost of supporting each inmate for the whole year, has been	$53 04
Cost of each per week, has been	1 02

Of the appropriation made by the legislature for the support of the house for the year 1858, there is remaining the sum of $9,777.92, all of which, no doubt, will be needed by the close of the year, December 31, 1858.

From the fact that a majority of the board of supervision, from their long connection with the establishment, have become

intimately acquainted with its management in all its details; and inasmuch as all matters having any important bearing upon the present policy and system of supporting State paupers, have been fully presented and discussed in my former reports, there appears to be little need of any remarks to your Board at this time.

During the past year some necessary out-buildings have been erected, while some of the rooms in the main building have been enlarged or altered, thereby securing advantages not before attained. Upon the farm, as heretofore, much has been done, not only by cultivating and enriching the soil, but such improvements as add to the beauty, as well as value of the farm, have and continue to receive their full share of attention.

During the present season, about thirty acres of land have been under cultivation, devoted mainly to the raising of vegetables of various kinds. The hay crop has considerably increased from that of former years, and in a year or two more enough will be raised to feed all the stock that it will be desirable to keep.

The other crops are all good, and with the exception of the loss of about one-half of the potato crop, an abundant harvest is promised.

Although much has been done in the way of removing rocks and stumps, and building durable walls, it is proper in this connection, to remark, that comparatively speaking, we get from the inmates very little available labor; nothing like what is requisite for all practical purposes.

The reason of this is apparent to all who are acquainted with the class of persons sent here.

The able-bodied or travelling paupers come only at that season of the year when little or nothing can be done out of doors; this they well know, and appreciate it, as the large number of admissions of this class plainly shows.

When they come in for winter quarters, their story is, invariably, they can get no work, and of course prefer to eat the bread of idleness furnished by other members of the Commonwealth who cannot live without work; and in many instances, get no more compensation for it than our winter paupers might get (many of them at least) if they desired to, viz., their board and clothing.

That the law passed at the last session of the legislature will, to a great extent, prevent the abuse now heaped upon the Commonwealth by this travelling imposition, or in other words, those who do not mean to work in the winter, I think there can be no doubt. It provides as follows:—

[Chapter 168.]

Section 1. The superintendents of the several state almshouses, shall have power, with the consent of the inspectors, to contract with any person or persons, for the employment of any inmate of said institutions, in any kind of lawful labor, for such wages, or on such terms as the said superintendent and inspectors shall approve; and whenever such contract shall be made such inmate shall be discharged from the institution; and if any inmate for whom such contract has been made, shall refuse to avail himself of the employment so offered, he shall forfeit all claim to support as a state pauper. [Approved, March 27, 1858.]

As this institution has, and is receiving large numbers of the idiotic and demented insane, from the various lunatic hospitals, houses of correction, and occasionally the surplus from institutions similar to this, permit me to suggest for your consideration, whether such a classification of paupers as would collect all the demented and partially insane into one almshouse, might not he beneficial to all concerned. Should the present arrangement continue of supporting a large number of them here, a suitable building should be erected for their accommodation, thereby securing what is very much needed, more hospital room. For those admitted here, afflicted with ophthalmy, there is needed an apartment disconnected from the main building.

At the present time, the health of the inmates is remarkably good, there being less sickness than at any period for the last three years. This is owing mainly, no doubt, to the very few admissions of persons for the past three months, in the last stages of fatal disease.

That this institution has had, and still has the largest number of the above named class of inmates, is well known to all acquainted with the several almshouses.

For all facts connected with the health of the institution, or the medical department, you are referred to the report of the physician in charge, which is full and complete, covering all

matters connected with the administration of this department of the institution.

As formerly, two schools are kept, one for the boys, another for the girls. These have been as successful as could reasonably have been expected. Where there is a constant alternation of pupils, there cannot be so great proficiency as if it were otherwise. This is readily seen in those few who have been fortunate enough to remain here for three or four years—they are not behind the majority of the children in our public schools. During the past year the chaplaincy has been in charge of Rev. S. Richardson, who has proved himself to be an able teacher, working faithfully and zealously for the spiritual welfare of all under his care. By his talents, energy and devotion to the religious wants of the inmates, he has exerted a salutary influence throughout the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED,

Superintendent.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1858.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:—

GENTLEMEN,—The following report of the Medical Department of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1858, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Number of patients admitted into hospital,	1,568
Discharged well, or greatly improved,	1,137
Number remaining in hospital September 30,	144

Number of deaths in year:—

Males,	175
Females,	112
Total,	287

Number of Births:—

Males,	43
Females,	33
Total,	76

Table showing the ages of those having died:—

Seventy-five years and upwards,	18
Between fifty and seventy-five years,	20
twenty-five and fifty years,	50
five and twenty-five years,	34
two and five years,	46
six months and two years,	54
under six months,	65
Total,	287

Table showing the diseases most prevalent, and the number dying of each. Of course, many of the subjoined diseases were complicated with old complaints.

Consumption,	70
Old age and general debility,	23
Inanition,	17
Marasmus,	25
Scarlet fever,	41
Dysentery,	3
Chronic diarrhœa,	4
Disease of heart,	5
Whooping cough,	4
Asphyxia,	3
Typhoid fever,	7
Gangræna oris,	10
Senile gangrene,	1
Suppression of urine,	2
Ascites,	4
Pneumonia,	8
Measles,	8
Lumbar abscess,	3
Puerperal fever,	2
Inflammatory disease of head,	9
Apoplexy,	5
Epilepsy,	4
Other diseases,	29
Total,	287

In making up my report for the past twelve months, I regret not to be able to show a large decrease in the number of deaths when compared with my previous one. Still I am gratified to have it in my power to state that the average number of deaths per month is only a little larger than for the ten months ending September 30, 1857, (the period for which my last report was made up,) which was $22\frac{3}{5}$ per month; while for the twelve months ending September 30, 1858, it has been $23\frac{11}{12}$.

Let us look at the difficulties we have had to contend with, and then see if we ought not to be thankful we have been as fortunate as we have.

During the past year we have had a large number of "Kanakas" sent here, within a few days after being discharged from the whalers. A great many of them are in a dying condition when they come here; very few are in perfect health. The change from a warm, dry, and even climate, to this cold, damp and changeable one, soon brings on disease, the lungs most frequently being the seat, of which they seldom recover. The average number of this class in the hospital last winter, was about twenty-five. As the only ports in this State where this class of sailors enter are in this vicinity, and as there are no other means provided for their support when they become destitute, the Bridgewater State almshouse must receive them, a burden from which all the others are entirely exempted. As it is conceded by all, that this climate is almost a sure death to them, an allowance should be made for the number of deaths occurring amongst this class of inmates, which for the last year is thirty-one. Would it be more than just if those who are instrumental in bringing these "unfortunates" to our shores, were compelled to support them from their own private purse until they provided them a ship to return to their own land?

During the winter we were visited by that fatal disease which baffles all skill. I refer to malignant scarlet fever, which for two months made terrible havoc amongst our children. During the months of December and January we lost over forty children under two years of age, from that disease alone, and several more during the two months following, from that, and its results. We also have lost quite a number from measles, which during the past winter and spring have assumed a very fatal type throughout some portions of the State, and left those whom it spared, in a poor condition to contend with any other disease. In the month of March the smallpox broke out here; but as every means were taken to prevent its spreading, we had only six cases, those wholly confined to the male side of the house, and all of them, with one exception, "Kanakas," or South Sea Islanders. We lost two cases. Sixteen of our deaths have been in the lying-in hospital, of infants under two weeks of age; four were twins. Their deaths were owing to several causes. Part of them were so feeble at birth as to leave no hopes of surviving long under any circumstances. Others might have lived longer than they did,

had every thing been favorable; but they were illegitimate and had inherited disease from one or both of their parents. The mother, of course, did not feel the same interest in its life she would have perhaps under other circumstances, so they soon pined away and died. Two or three have evidently died from asphyxia; whether accidentally or intentionally, the mother alone can tell. A large number of "foundlings" and orphans are sent here during the year, from two or three days old, up to six months or a year of age. Some have lain in the streets through one night, and have gone without nourishment, no one can tell how long. They are mostly illegitimate and diseased. By the time they get here they are almost dead, and soon die; it is almost an impossibility to bring one up in one of these institutions, as the statistics too truly show. Some thirty of our deaths have been amongst this class. We have lost seventy cases of consumption. Some of them have been here a long time; others are brought here on their beds, from which they are taken to the grave.

Several cases have been sent here the last year, in a state which our laws ought to prevent, if humanity does not forbid. I will mention only one or two cases, as samples. During the fall of 1857 a young man was brought here on a bed, some twelve miles; his disease was phrenitis. He was in a state of profound coma when he arrived here, and remained so till he died, as he did in a few days after his admittance. About one month since, a woman was sent here in a carriage some ten miles, who had been sick with typhoid fever for two or three weeks; in less than thirty-six hours after she was admitted she died. That her death was caused by her being removed while in so low a state, or, at any rate hastened, I have not a shadow of doubt. I will mention only one more case: on the twenty-first of the present month (September) a strong, robust man was sent here who had been sick with pneumonia for some four or five days; he reached here about five o'clock, P. M., in so weak a condition that he could not stand up, and was almost entirely insensible. It was evident to any one not acquainted with sickness that he could not long survive; he died about midnight, seven hours after his admittance. Could such cases as the above expect any medical assistance of ours to avail any thing?

During a larger part of the past twelve months our house has been crowded with inmates far beyond its capacity. During the winter and most of the spring months, we had over eleven hundred inmates. The largest number we can accommodate and preserve the general health of the inmates, is about eight hundred.

Since our number has been lessened—as it always is somewhat during the summer months—we have enjoyed a remarkable share of health, and our mortality has been very small. In the month of May we lost eight adults and sixteen children; June, ten adults and two children; July, five adults and two children; August, nine adults and two children; September, seven adults and one child; making in all, for the last four months ending September 30, 1858, thirty-one adults and seven children, against forty-eight adults and forty-six children, which we lost in the four corresponding months of last year, and sixty-three adults and sixty-two children which we lost during the four months ending May 31, 1858. Although our number of inmates has decreased nearly one-half, yet we had no reason to expect our deaths would decrease in the same ratio; yet they have, and more, for the number of deaths the past four months is only one-third that of the previous four; for the inmates who have been discharged were mostly well and strong, while the sick, the halt, the decrepit, and the weak children, are left behind.

I think I have said enough to account for the mortality, and give some idea of what those in charge of our almshouses have to contend with. In conclusion, I would thank the Superintendent, L. L. Goodspeed, and his kind lady, for the interest they have taken in the medical department of this institution, and their readiness to assist and provide whatever I have needed. Also, to my consulting physicians, Drs. Pratt, of Bridgewater, and Robinson, of Titicut, for their valuable assistance and advice when called upon to give it.

GEORGE B. COGSWELL,

Attending Physician.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1858.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater:—

GENTLEMEN,—The following brief statements, connected with the chaplaincy of the institution under your inspection, are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Religious services have been regularly attended to every Sabbath. The utmost order has characterized all who have engaged in these exercises; while serious, and apparently devout attention has been given by many to the precepts of God's word, as explained and enforced. Plain instruction and direct appeal, seeking immediate reformation, seem to be the mode, and object, which most effectually arrest the attention even of the most thoughtless. All allusions, that might excite religious prejudices, are carefully avoided. Thus confidence seems to be established, and the mind directly turned to the consideration of personal amendment. While the aged and infirm, the erring and vicious, are exhorted to hope, and to reformation of life; the young, especially claiming our attention, as those whose destiny for weal or wo, depends mainly upon their early mental and moral training, are directed with anxious solicitude to avoid error, in principle and practice—to "fear God and keep his commandments." That the seed sown may not be unfruitful, and that the masses of these children may become useful members of society, rather than through vicious habits remain pensioners of its bounty, pains-taking, and assiduous effort have not been wanting.

I am happy to state that, during the latter part of the year the attendance in the chapel has been greater than usual, owing to the unprecedented good health of the inmates.

The schools connected with the institution are in a flourishing condition. The teachers not only seek intellectual devel-

opment, but by constant intercourse with the children committed to their care, exert a silent, parental influence over them, not second in importance even to the instructions given during the regular school hours. The interest and sympathy manifested for them by their guardian instructors checks waywardness, and develops the better feelings of their nature.

In the performance of the duties assigned me, it gives me much pleasure to state, that I have always had the hearty coöperation of the Superintendent.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, gratefully to refer to the interest you have uniformly manifested in the mental and moral improvement of all classes in the institution committed to your inspection.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON,
Chaplain.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1858.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 28.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1859.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1859.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Our duty, as Inspectors of the State almshouse at Bridgewater, requires us, at the close of each financial year, to make out and present an annual report of the condition, finances and operations of the almshouse aforesaid.

Below is our report for the current year, ending September 30, 1859:

Since the financial embarrassments of 1857–8, the number of inmates in the almshouse at Bridgewater has been much reduced from its then unprecedented and inconvenient number; and, as a natural consequence, the number of sick in the hospitals is much less than when the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

This single fact shows the importance of limiting the number beyond which no admissions should be allowed, if the comfort, the health and the lives are paramount objects of the establishment.

Although, as before stated, the number is reduced, it is comparatively small, only. The number is daily increasing, and will continue to increase, as heretofore, unless measures are adopted to check the daily round of impositions practiced by

applicants for admission. Would the authorities of our cities and towns, who send the applicants to the State almshouses, be induced to enforce a more rigid and thorough examination into the condition, character and means of those who importune them for aid, and whom they send to these almshouses, they would find many with ample means to support themselves; many who are depositors in our savings banks, and many who are wholly unworthy objects of charity.

This omission to examine applicants thoroughly, tends very much to fill the almshouses with undeserving objects, unnecessarily increases the expenses of the Commonwealth, and increases the evil sought to be alleviated; for it is a notorious fact, that charity, indiscriminately bestowed, begets laziness, pauperism and crime. Of the legions who apply for aid in this country, not one-half, it is ascertained, are the result of necessity.

Were the inmates, when discharged from any one of the almshouses, at their own request, precluded from admission to either of the other houses for a limited time, there would be fewer applicants for charity, and less imposition practiced by those who do apply.

But few repairs or alterations have been made upon the interior or exterior of the buildings during the year, and those few only from urgent necessity. Some few alterations have been made in the arrangement of the rooms, and in the classification of the inmates. Other repairs and alterations are very much needed, both for the comfort of those unfortunate beings whose only home in this world is within the walls of an almshouse, and for the security of the lives and property here living and being. Greater security against fire at the almshouse in Bridgewater is very much needed, and claims the consideration of those who have the power to furnish the necessary protection. The recent appalling and disastrous conflagrations at the Reform School for Boys, and at Deer Island, have filled the public mind with consternation, and awakened a sense of the danger that hangs impending over other similar institutions. Against such a calamity, and we shudder at the thought, the almshouse at Bridgewater is but poorly protected, and we cannot but hope that the recent destruction of public property to a large amount, and the danger to which hundreds of lives were exposed, may

induce those in power to provide a more perfect and thorough protection against fire in our tinder-box almshouses.

It was stated in our Report of last year, that the cooking for the hospitals was done in the private kitchen of the superintendent. The same is the case now, but it is attended with great inconvenience, both to those who have the care of the hospitals, and the superintendent's family; the kitchen being small, and the amount of cooking necessarily very large, the food and the cooking for the sick varying materially from what is required for those in health, increases the difficulty of performing both operations in the same small kitchen. We respectfully recommend that a small kitchen or cook-room for the hospitals be provided.

Most of the rooms in the buildings are warmed by furnaces, some of which are entirely worn out and useless, and must be replaced by new ones, and all of which are out of repair. Could the rooms be warmed by steam, the danger from fire would be greatly lessened, the heat would be less dry, more uniform and healthy.

A larger proportion of the inmates than usual are aged and infirm, one reason for which is, that those who are able to earn something for themselves during the warm season of the year, have, the most of them, left for a season, to return again probably when their earnings are expended, and they can find a more comfortable home at the State almshouse, by which course it will be seen that in the colder and more inclement seasons, when but little can be done profitably upon the farm, and still less within doors, by able bodied men, that class of paupers, able but too indolent to exercise the powers which God has given them, with any profit to themselves or others, are very unprofitable servants, a dead weight, a heavy expense to the Commonwealth, occasioned mainly by a mistaken sympathy in those who send them to the almshouse.

The number of children in this institution has been reduced during the year by the removal of a number of them to the almshouse at Monson. Still, the number of children here is at present very far from being small; they are "neither few nor far between."

Schools are kept as usual, in which the necessary branches of a common school are taught with good success. During

some eight months of the year all the children in health, and old enough to quit the nursery, are placed in the schools. During the summer the boys who are old enough and able, are required to do some of the light and easy work on the farm. It is the business of the teachers, under the directions of the superintendent, to take charge of and care for the scholars, as well out of as in the school-room, and we are gratified in being able to state that under the instructions of the present teachers the children are generally respectful in their deportment, and have made satisfactory proficiency in their studies.

Religious services, as heretofore, are continued in the chapel on each Sabbath, by the chaplain who occupied the same position last year, the Rev. Samuel Richardson, who has labored faithfully in the discharge of his somewhat discouraging duties. With what success, his report hereto annexed will give the requisite information.

The general health of the inmates compares very favorably with their health in former years; the number of deaths in the hospitals has been comparatively small; with very few exceptions no epidemic has made its appearance within the walls of the institution; very few have been afflicted with diseased eyes, that scourge in crowded hospitals, and nine-tenths of those now sick in the hospitals, or who have been sick there during the year, were sadly diseased when admitted, and a large portion of them in the last stages of disease. Every necessary provision is made for their comfort by the superintendent. The resident physician, whose business it is to examine and prescribe for the sick in the hospitals, watch the operations of his prescriptions, and generally to see that all in the hospitals are duly and properly cared for, is seldom absent from his post, is unremitting in his attention to the sick, and in his rounds of duty manifests a sympathy, a feeling for his patients, always necessary in a sick chamber, but not always found in the medical department. The number in health, when admitted, who afterwards become sick, is comparatively very small. The diseases of the sick applicants, when admitted, are of every form and degree, some of them of the most disgusting and offensive character; to name and classify all of them would require a medical vocabulary rarely found in any language. Much is due to the matrons and male nurses for their care and attention to the sick, the

infirm, the idiotic and insane. And in this connection it gives us great pleasure to speak of the chief matron, the worthy and intelligent lady of the superintendent, than whom few, very few, are more faithful or deserving. For a more particular description of the hospitals and their inmates, reference may be had to the resident physician's report, herewith connected.

There are now in the almshouse about one hundred and fifty demented, partially insane and idiotic persons, some of whom, in the opinion of the undersigned, are proper subjects for the insane hospitals, who ought not on any occasion to be associated with other inmates. If it is the intention of the legislature, or of those whom the legislature has authorized to act in the premises, that these objects of state charity are to be inmates of the almshouses, the Inspectors of this almshouse most respectfully recommend and urge that proper measures may be adopted for, and a small building erected in the yard, in which the demented and partially insane may be made comfortable and kept entirely separate from all the other inmates. They would be less subject to excitement, more quiet and composed, and much easier governed and controlled. The rooms they occupy are needed for other purposes; both the sane and the insane would be easier and better cared for, and with no more expense.

Under the direction of the superintendent, decided and important improvements have been made upon the farm connected with the establishment, and upon the grounds around the buildings. Lands, before barren and unproductive, are now under a good state of culture, and with the blessing of Him who giveth the increase, will yield a plentiful harvest. Much of the land which had been neglected and was worn out when purchased, is now in a high state of cultivation. A young and thrifty orchard of some acres promises much in the future. The crop of hay is abundant and of excellent quality; the corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, although not as early as usual, are thrifty and promise an abundance in due season.

The number of inmates at the present time is about five hundred; the average number for the year is about six hundred.

Of this number, two hundred are children under the age of fifteen. Among all the male inmates, there is not a man whose mental and physical powers are both in a sound and healthy

state. This remark, to the same extent, will not apply to the females. A small number of the females are in tolerable health and able to work, but very feeble minded. There are some of both sexes, idiotic and partially deranged, whose health is not bad. Such of the men, with the boys of a larger class, can and do work upon the farm; but with very little of that energy and thriftiness which is characteristic of a New England laborer.

The fare of the inmates consists of plain, substantial, wholesome food, well cooked and enough of it. Their clothing is also plain, not always of the latest importation or newest fashion, but decent, neat and comfortable; their rooms and their beds are well aired and ventilated.

No labor or pains are spared by the superintendent to have the inmates and every thing around them clean and comfortable, to preserve order and discipline throughout; and few men better understand how to do that effectually, calmly, quietly, when he can, forcibly when he must.

The chief assistant, William C. Howland, a deserving young man, who has been in the establishment from its commencement, and has discharged his arduous and sometimes unpleasant duties to the satisfaction of the superintendent and Inspectors, has claims to our special notice.

In addition to his many other good traits of character, he has the somewhat rare quality of interesting himself in his own appropriate department only; a very important qualification in any branch of business, but especially in an institution like this; but as experience has shown, as rare as it is indispensable.

To establish rules and regulations for the government and discipline of an institution such as this, adapted to the conflicting dispositions and ardent temperaments, the intellectual, moral and physical diseases of the inmates, requires a knowledge of human nature, with patience and experience of no ordinary character. In their attempts to accomplish this work from time to time, so as best to subserve the interests of all concerned, the Inspectors have found in the superintendent an experienced and efficient adviser, in whose experience, judgment and discretion, they could rely with much confidence.

With the children, who by the misfortune or crimes of their parents, have become inmates here, there are hopes and a fair prospect that very many of them, by a proper training, a disci-

pline kind, yet inflexible, and a patience untiring, may become useful and respectable members of society. But with a large proportion of the adult inmates, the aspect is totally and sadly different. Diseased in body and mind, many of them of the most loathsome and revolting kinds, the result of former neglect, exposure, abuse, ignorance and crime, there is very little prospect that any permanent improvement in their character or conduct will be effected. To these general remarks, as to every general rule, there are exceptions. But facts warrant the statement, that those who have no respect for themselves, or who never had any for others, whose diseases, mental and physical, are the result of crime, who on being discharged return again to their "wallowing in the mire," very seldom become useful or decent members of society, but in a few short weeks are sent here again more filthy, more degraded, with little spirit, and no manhood; it may be to go the same round over again, and pass away unhonored and unsung.

The object of these remarks is, that some regulations may be adopted, if possible, to prevent a great evil to which we have before alluded. Many of the inmates discharged—always at their own or friends' request—after disposing of their clothing to procure intoxicating liquors, apply for and obtain admission to some other almshouse; and this is of frequent practice. Many others are removed by those in authority, but to return again in a very dilapidated condition, requiring more care with less prospect of reform. In both cases the inmates leave with a decent suit of clothes, clean and sober, soon to be returned ragged, filthy, and in many instances badly intoxicated; thus incurring in the aggregate, a heavy expense to the State, and much unnecessary and very unpleasant labor for those who have the cleansing operations to perform, preparatory to admission. Nor are these the only difficulties to be encountered or submitted to in this erratic course of admission and discharge. The imbecility, the degradation, the sufferings occasioned by it, are subjects that claim consideration and action.

The detailed report of the superintendent, hereunto annexed, and which constitutes a part of this Report, precludes the necessity of more from the Inspectors than a statement of facts of a general character.

To the subordinate officers generally, and teachers, as well as the assistants, much credit is due for their generally cheerful co-operation with the superintendent in whatever has seemed right to promote the best interests of the institution.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
IRAH CHASE, Jr.,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present the Sixth Annual Statement of the affairs of the above institution, for the year ending September 30, 1859.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house October 1, 1858,	525
Admitted since, (including 52 births, and *exclusive* of more than three hundred who have been provided with supper, lodging and breakfast,)	1,243
Whole number provided for in the house during the year,	1,768
Number discharged, returned, &c., &c.,	1,094
" died,	178
" remaining October 1, 1859,	494
Men, 109; women, 171; boys, 117; girls, 97.	
Average number through the year,	604

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1858, to December 31, inclusive,	$8,873 36

RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

Cash for beef cattle sold,	$476 05
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	8,397 31
Total,	$8,873 36

The above, ($8,397.31,) deducted from the sum remaining September 30, 1858, of the appropriation for the legislative year 1858, and there remains a balance of $1,380.61, as per account with the Superintendent.

From the above balance should be deducted the salary and expenses of the inspectors ($155.80) for the quarter ending December 31, 1858, whose bills have not been paid by the Superintendent till the present year, and the actual balance unexpended and uncalled for, is $1,224.81.

Amount expended from January 1 to September 30, 1859, inclusive, is	$26,544 82
Amount received for same period:	
Cash for beef cattle, pigs, flour, barrels, and sundry small articles, ...	$1,561 49
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth, . .	24,983 33
Whole amount expended for the year ending September 30, 1859, ...	35,573 98
Appropriated as follows:	
For salary and expense of inspectors, . .	$602 67
salary of officers, ...	6,385 50
incidental labor, ...	273 41
flour, ...	6,544 75
corn and meal, ...	1,010 75
beans, ...	59 88
potatoes, ...	196 43
salt beef, ...	584 00
salt pork, ...	589 89
fish, ...	238 45
fresh meat, ...	2,454 93
sugar, ...	229 36
molasses, ...	412 35
soap, ...	348 00
milk, ...	1,750 13
butter, ...	365 07
cheese, ...	70 73
eggs, ...	42 70
tea, coffee, and chocolate, ...	1,057 85

For small groceries,	$304 46
rice,	227 17
salt,	40 46
fruit and vegetables,	47 84
tobacco, snuff and pipes,	219 27
crackers,	167 25
dry goods, bedding and clothing,	2,465 93
coal,	2,106 13
lights,	143 56
boots, shoes and leather,	838 37
hats and caps,	70 89
brooms, brushes and baskets,	89 20
crockery, tin, glass and hard ware,	75 71
post office expenses,	28 04
books, stationery and newspapers,	74 76
medicines for hospital,	392 21
consultation fees,	52 00
paint,	2 50
lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	283 84
blacksmithing,	119 25
iron safe,	110 00
door findings,	19 60
farm implements and seeds,	77 04
hay and straw,	654 07
beef and farm stock,	1,480 33
incidental expenses,	68 71
committing lunatics,	17 10
carpenter, mason and plumbing work,	170 92
furnaces, stoves, boiler, &c.,	989 05
transportation of merchandise,	490 71
transportation of paupers,	152 12
furniture,	223 12
hops and malt,	61 02
trees,	51 00
carriage expense,	50 00
water tanks,	84 50
Total,	$35,573 98

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1859, $11,016.67.

If the whole amount of money expended during the year be averaged upon the number of inmates supported, the cost per week has been $112\frac{1}{2}$ cents; if only the amount actually used for the legitimate current expenses of the institution, it has been one dollar per week, exclusive of the products of the farm and interest on the cost of the establishment.

As I observed last year, there is little or no need of any remarks from me, there having been no material change in the general management of the institution, and you being conversant with all its details, whatever is written for your consideration can be little else than a repetition of what has been said in former years.

The departments in the house, medical and school, have been conducted in a manner that reflects credit upon those who are charged with the immediate administrative duties pertaining thereto. Religious and moral instruction, as heretofore, have been provided for all, under the ministration of Rev. S. Richardson, who is earnest and faithful in his endeavors to promote the spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge.

For details in the foregoing departments, the reports of the attending physician, H. C. Shaw, and the chaplain, furnish all that is thought necessary.

The repairs of the establishment the present year, of necessity, have been quite extensive, thereby involving a considerable outlay of money.

The furnaces, some of them entirely worn out, others nearly so, have been repaired, where it was safe to do so, and new ones set in place of those that had become unfit for further use.

It has been found necessary also to provide a tubular boiler and tank for hot water.

The roof, when the building was completed, was supposed to be slated, but it was so miserably done, that it has never answered beyond an apology for a covering. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and it is believed will be in a much better condition than when the building was received from the commissioners.

Stationary ladders, buckets and hose have been provided for the better security against fire.

As quite a large number of our inmates are of that unfortunate class, idiotic and demented insane, as I have before sug-

gested, it appears to be absolutely necessary that some more suitable apartments should be provided for their custody. The wards they now occupy are inconvenient for the cure and treatment of a considerable portion, at least, of those who belong to this class; besides, the room is much needed for the better classification of the sick, as well as to secure generally a more economical arrangement throughout the house.

The harvest not being completed, results can only be estimated, and in doing this, comparatively, some portions of the crops the present year, such as potatoes, carrots, parsnips and hay, will be found to exceed that of any former year, while that of beets and turnips, judging from present indications, will be somewhat less. As a whole, the products of the farm will exceed this year, that of any since the institution commenced operation, in 1854.

Although the farm has been very much improved in its real value as well as in its general appearance since it became the property of the Commonwealth, a vast amount of labor must yet be expended upon it before it will be brought under such a state of cultivation as to reduce to any considerable extent the annual expenses necessary for its maintenance.

All is done that can be upon the farm, with the labor of inmates, and perhaps as much is accomplished as can be reasonably expected from the class of persons found here at the season when labor upon a farm is most needed and most profitable; at least, such I think must be the opinion of those best acquainted with the general character and condition of the inmates of this institution. As you are very well aware, gentlemen, a large proportion of the number admitted here are children and old, decrepit, worn out persons, whose object (of the latter class) is to find a comfortable home in which to spend the remnant of their days. From neither of these classes can labor be expected; but on the contrary, much labor and constant care in nursing and otherwise providing for their wants must of necessity be bestowed upon them, if we would make the institution what it was designed to be—a home for this very class.

There is still another and quite a different class of individuals, who to a considerable extent, in the best part of the season for farming, are compelled to seek a retreat within these walls; such as are afflicted with infamous diseases, the greater

part of whom, after a few weeks of medical treatment, kind nursing and good living, are abundantly, and in many instances, well qualified to do any and all kinds of work required in an institution like this. The question is often asked, Do you require these persons to labor when restored to health? Do you require them after leaving the hospital department, by labor of some kind, to remunerate the Commonwealth for expenses incurred in restoring them to health? I answer, it is done only to a very limited extent. It seems always to have been the policy—not the best I think—to discharge all who are well, whenever they apply for it, which is generally in a day or two after they are set to work.

This mode of dealing with the class under consideration would be very much less objectionable, if by it the State also was to be discharged from further expenses; but this is not the case, for in instances to a large extent, they come again and again, afflicted with the same loathsome diseases, only to be again discharged, after they have—to use their own expression —"come round," to pursue the same course of dissipation and crime.

If those to whom I have alluded, on being cured or relieved of their maladies and discharged, return again to their wallowing and intoxication, and thereby soon become inmates again, could be kept a suitable time after being cured, they would, in addition to contributing something towards defraying the expenses incurred for their benefit, for a time, at least, be kept from the practice of vicious habits; and by being compelled to labor reasonably, might as some have done, be induced to lead a life more akin to usefulness, respectability and virtue. Especially might we hope this of the young and middle-aged of both sexes whose diseases are not incurable, instead of returning in a few weeks from the time of their discharge, as scores of them do, from two to four times a year, seven-fold more filthy and depraved than when they were discharged.

It would seem—and facts and experience warrant the deduction—that a little longer stay after restoration to health, with judicious and appropriate employment, might in some measure divest them of the feeling and spirit too often manifested, that live as wickedly as they may, when they become run down, they have only to request the city or town authorities to return

them to the almshouse, and forthwith they are here again for the same round of medical treatment and discharge.

If the course suggested, of retaining for a longer period than has been the practice heretofore, those who are restored to health in the almshouse, requiring them to labor, many might and probably would be, to some extent, made better, and as a matter of economy, the State would lose nothing. In the winter and more inclement season, when their labor cannot be made available for any beneficial purposes, there is no lack of inmates, healthy, robust, and able to work, who, when the spring comes, with her modest invitation to attend the work-festival, call for and claim their discharge.

In consequence of these difficulties, we are obliged to depend mainly, for inmate labor, upon a class that, to a very considerable extent, are incapacitated, either mentally or physically, or both, to labor much upon a farm with any considerable profit; especially has this been the case, in years past, when the farm was in a rough, stony, and uncultivated condition, in which situation some portion of it yet remains.

That part of the farm which has been cultivated is now in good condition and produces remunerative crops.

The work of clearing rocks, stumps and bushes, building walls, improving the roads and ways about the premises, of ditching and draining meadows, planting fruit and forest trees, has been and still is carried on with all the available means at hand.

Were a more rigid mode adopted in regard to admitting and discharging the class of persons to whom I have more particularly referred, I think the means of improving the farm would be increased very much. Pauperism is, in a measure, contagious, and as a subject of economy and prevention, seems to demand the provision of some effectual means by which it may be measurably controlled and reduced within the limits of unavoidable misfortune and poverty. That there are many, too many, receiving aid in our State almshouses who are not entitled to it, and who would never have applied had it not been that they supposed there was no such thing as remuneration to the State, by labor or otherwise, needs but a cursory glance at the facts to convince the most skeptical.

In closing, gentlemen, allow me to express my gratitude for the very kind and cordial manner in which you have co-operated with me in administering the affairs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

September 30, 1859.

Names of Officers and their Salaries.

James Ford, James H. Mitchell, Irah Chase, Jr., *Inspectors.* Salary of each $100 and expenses.

Levi L. Goodspeed, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant*,	450 00
H. C. Shaw, *Physician*,	500 00
Samuel Richardson, *Chaplain*,	200 00
H. Trafton, *Teacher*,	350 00
F. P. Jones, *Farmer*,	400 00
George Crocker, *Farmer*,	360 00
S. B. Sawyer, *Farmer*,	240 00
J. Stevens, *Carpenter, Cook, &c.*,	288 00
William Cheetham, *Watchman*,	250 00
John Bennett, *Nurse*,	360 00
M. M. Goodspeed, *Matron*,	300 00
Anna Sawyer, *Assistant*,	260 00
Betsey Redman, *Assistant*,	208 00
Lucy Loomis, *Assistant*,	208 00
Margaret Joudell, *Assistant*,	208 00
Betsey Todd, *Assistant*,	160 00

Inventory.

Horses,	$550 00
Cattle,	985 00
Swine,	680 00
Fowls,	19 20
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,868 83
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	1,480 70
Beds and bedding in the inmates' department,	2,198 40
Other furniture,	3,817 37
Personal property of the State in Sup'ts department,	1,769 52
Ready made clothing,	1,286 20
Dry goods,	157 05
Provisions and groceries,	553 64
Drugs and medicines,	425 00
Fuel,	2,526 13
Library,	353 48
Produce of farm on hand,	378 33

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The report of the Medical Department of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1859, is herewith transmitted.

Number of males admitted into the hospital,		687
females,		537
Total,		1,224
Discharged,	1,087	
Remaining, September 30,	103	
Number of births:		
Males,	24	
Females,	28	
Still-born, (sex not recorded,)	10	
Total,	62	
The number of deaths during the past year is as follows:		
Males,	100	
Females,	78	
Total,	178	

The following table shows the approximate ages of those having died.

Seventy years and upwards,	12
Between fifty and seventy years,	17

Between forty and fifty years,	14
thirty and forty years,	29
twenty and thirty years,	24
ten and twenty years,	13
one and ten years,	22
Under one year,	47
Total,	178

The diseases proving fatal, and the number of deaths from each, are exhibited in the following table:

Abscess lumbar,	1	Enteritis,	3
Anemia,	1	Epilepsy,	3
Apoplexy,	3	Fever, Typhoid,	2
Brain, concussion of,	1	Gangrene,	3
Bronchitis,	1	Gastritis,	1
Cancer,	4	Heart, disease of,	1
Consumption,	57	Inanition,	4
Convulsions, puerperal,	1	Marasmus,	32
Convulsions, infantile,	1	Paralysis,	2
Debility, general,	5	Peritonitis, puerperal,	1
" infantile,	1	Pertussis,	4
" senile,	9	Pneumonia,	10
Diarrhœa, chronic,	9	Asphyxia,	1
Dropsy,	4	Scrofula,	4
Dysentery,	2	Encephalon, inflammatory disease of,	7

Deaths each Month.

October,	10	April,	21
November,	12	May,	20
December,	14	June,	13
January,	11	July,	19
February,	9	August,	15
March,	19	September,	15

The class of patients admitted here is too well known to you to need comment. Judging by previous reports there is in this respect but little change from year to year.

The condition of those arriving from distant towns is in many instances deplorable, especially in cases where persons are attacked by acute disease. They have delayed to take the necessary measures to secure their early arrival in the hope

that their sickness would be but trivial, and are brought here only when the hope of an immediate recovery is entirely abandoned. Thus far, they have been destitute of medical aid, and disease unchecked, progressing with rapid stride in their weak and broken constitutions, has too frequently inflicted irreparable or fatal injury. Among any class of patients the danger of a fatal termination would be much increased and become doubly so among the indigent and those whose constitutions have been ruined by misfortune and suffering too often brought upon themselves by their own folly, crime and self-abuse.

There is no choice of patients in the medical department of an almshouse. Many wandering from place to place, obtaining a precarious living by begging or pilfering; the drunkard, the infant orphan, the foundling, and many doomed to certain death by malignant and incurable disease, when the necessaries of life can no longer be procured, come here at last to receive the willing hospitalities of the State. Under such circumstances the percentage of mortality must inevitably be greater than in established medical institutions where a choice, to some degree at least, is exercised in the admission of its inmates.

The sanitary condition of the house cannot be accurately judged of either by the number of sick in the hospital or the number of deaths during the year, from the fact that by far the greater portion of patients are not seized with disease while here, but come here with the intention of entering the hospital to receive, gratuitously, care and medical attendance.

But comparatively few cases of severe sickness have occurred among those who were in health at the time of their admission to the house. Among this class, not including children under one year, seven cases only have proved fatal during the past year. Measles and whooping cough have occasionally found their way among the children and prevailed to a limited extent, while a few cases of catarrhal and scrofulous opthalmia are almost constantly to be found in the wards especially appropriated to them. These cases are almost entirely confined to the children, and with an occasional exception, yield readily to treatment.

The greatest number of deaths has occurred among the consumptive and children under one year of age, consisting for the

greater part of orphans and foundlings who are obliged under the circumstances to be reared by "spoon-feeding," a very uncertain method among infants, who at this tender age have at best but a slight hold on life. There have been one hundred and four deaths among those two classes alone, making nearly three-fifths of the whole number during the entire year.

With the present number of sick, the rooms cannot be called crowded; are spacious and commodious, and are ventilated according to the most approved plan. Especial care has been taken in the selection of the rooms occupied by the younger portion of the children, which are situated on that side of the building fronting the south, and are light, airy and thoroughly ventilated, and every attention has been given to promote the health and comfort of the occupants.

To secure a prompt attendance to the more immediate wants of the sick, a sufficient number of competent and salaried nurses are employed, whose whole time and attention is required in administering to the sick, and neither night or day are they left to the uncertain care of inmates.

HENRY C. SHAW,

Physician.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
September 30, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The following report of the department committed to my care is respectfully presented for your inspection.

During the past year religious services have been held in the chapel every Sabbath morning. The attendance at these services has been such as to warrant the assurance that they have not been uninteresting. The whole demeanor of this mixed multitude has been orderly and respectful, inspiring the hope that the impressions evidently produced during the hours of religious worship may not be evanescent. And while the poor have the gospel preached, the evidences are not wanting that a deep struggle exists in many hearts against the allurements of vice. It is sincerely to be hoped, on the part of the erring, that while conscience, though enfeebled, commands obedience to the dictates of reason—as unfolded in God's Word—and her injunctions, and warnings are heard, its retributive power may deter them from pursuing farther that course which they are convinced led to their misfortunes, and that while a voice is heard calling them to the path of virtue, piety, and peace, they may look up and live. While the young, as objects of tender solicitude, are urged to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, as the best guaranty of their future well being, the aged are affectionately exhorted to go work in the moral vineyard of Him, who came to seek, and to save, that which was lost.

The school of the institution is in a very prosperous condition, second in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to very few common schools.

I am happy to state that every facility, in the performance of my duties, has been rendered by the superintendent.

In conclusion, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my assurance of high regard for the deep interest you have manifested in the physical, mental, and moral advancement of all, in the various departments of the institution committed to your inspection.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON,
Chaplain.

BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1859.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 34.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1860.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1860.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater, have the honor to present for your consideration the Seventh Annual Report of the affairs, the condition and operations of the aforesaid institution for and during the past financial year, ending September the thirtieth, A. D. 1860.

THE FARM.

The land constituting the farm connected with this almshouse, when purchased by the State, though pleasant and healthy in situation and surroundings, was worn out, dilapidated and poor, and required much time and labor to enrich the soil, and change sterility into fruitfulness. This, to no inconsiderable extent, has been accomplished.

Under the direction and management of the intelligent and experienced Superintendent, whose motto is, "onward," and with the blessing of a kind and beneficent Providence, who liberally rewards the frugal and industrious husbandman, the farm has been greatly advanced in its culture, in its productions, in its appearance, and in its real and permanent value.

The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the buildings are laid out with taste and judgment, and present a cheerful and

cultivated aspect. There has been a gradual but marked improvement manifested throughout.

There is more of truth than of poetry in the fact that the rough places have been made smooth; that the late barren and unfruitful wastes have been made fertile and productive meadows; that the uncultivated and thriftless forests have given place to the orchard and the vine, and the rocks, even, which for centuries obstructed the progress of cultivation, have been removed and made to give strength and beauty to the stalworth walls which now enclose different sections of the farm.

The crops already garnered exhibit an abundant yield, of a superior quality, and an increase in quantity over previous years.

Seed time is past, but the vegetable harvest is not yet; there is promise of a liberal supply from the vegetable kingdom, should no blight or mildew attack the plants. The outlay has been large; the ingathering is "with Him who giveth the increase."

One important point in an establishment like this is to increase the productiveness of the farm, and the value of the entire property, as far as is practicable, by the labor of such of the inmates as are able to work. This self-evident fact it has been the constant endeavor of the Superintendent, with the hearty approval and co-operation of the Inspectors, to carry out.

In its best estate, however, the labor capital in State almshouses is small and unproductive; and much of this is made wholly unavailable under the present system of discharging inmates as soon as they are able to labor, either on their own application, or that of their friends, or of others who have not the information necessary to judge correctly of each individual case as it occurs.

At the season of the year when labor is most needed on the farm, there is rarely an able bodied man of sound mind in the almshouse; and the reason is, that each inmate, as soon as he is able to work, demands his discharge, and usually obtains it.

For instance: a man is sent to the almshouse sick with a fever; he is placed in the hospital, under the care of a physician and nurse; in two months, more or less, his health is restored; he demands his discharge, or some one does it for him, and he goes forth "scot free." Scores of such cases

occur every year. Could such inmate, when restored to health, be required to labor for a short time, until he had compensated, in whole or in part, for the expense incurred in his restoration to health, no injustice certainly would be done to him, the expense to the State would be diminished, and the number of applicants would be less.

Under the pressure of the present practice, no inconsiderable part of the work on the farm must be done by men hired for that purpose, much of which might, and, we think, ought in justice to be done by the inmates.

THE BUILDINGS.

Most of the buildings were but imperfectly constructed and finished originally, without sufficient regard to economy or comfort, in consequence of which, frequent repairs and alterations are required as a matter of necessity for the well-being of the occupants. Other improvements, mentioned in a previous report, are still very much needed, and our apology for asking attention to them again is their great necessity and importance.

The first, because most important, is greater security against fire. At present, the lives of hundreds, and property to the amount of thousands, are constantly exposed, without any reliable and sufficient means of protection.

A more safe and thorough method of warming the rooms in the several wards, greater conveniences for cooking for the hospitals, and a small but separate building for the partially insane, are much needed.

With these alterations and additions, the buildings would be as convenient and comfortable, and as secure against accidents by fire, as such piles of wooden buildings, closely compacted together, could well be made.

We but repeat what has been often and truly said before, viz., that in the internal and external arrangement and condition of the buildings and the grounds around them, neatness and cleanliness are the order of the day throughout. The hospitals, the lodging and the school-rooms are neat, airy, and well-ventilated.

INMATES.

Most of the inmates of the almshouse, male and female, are feeble in mind and body; some are partially deranged; a very

large proportion are diseased; all are from the humble walks of life, and, with few exceptions, from the dregs of society. But they all are human, and should be, and are, comfortably provided for.

No adequate estimate of the wretched condition of a large proportion of these inmates, when admitted to the almshouse, can be formed without seeing them, and hearing something of their tales of sin, of suffering, and of degradation.

To witness the scenes of suffering in the sick chamber of a friend, awakens the liveliest sympathy in the bosom of every one who feels for another's woe; but the scene presented in the hospitals of the almshouse is not of one poor suffering mortal only, but a congregation of broken-down, worn-out beings, suffering under every species of disease, caused, in most cases, by their miserable habits of life.

Could these poor and destitute outcasts who apply for assistance, or their friends, be induced to make the application in the incipient stages of the disease, and avail themselves of early medical treatment, many lives would be saved, much suffering prevented, and no small amount of expense spared for other purposes.

The sick, as heretofore, are furnished with every necessary medical aid by a skilful physician, who resides on the premises, and with experienced and faithful nurses. A large proportion of the sick have recovered their health; some have passed away; many more might, and, judging from facts, we have no doubt would have been restored to health had they been sent to the almshouse at an earlier stage of their disease, or had they received proper care and medical treatment before they applied for assistance at the almshouse. As evidence of these facts, there has rarely occurred an instance where an inmate was admitted in good health, and afterwards became sick, who has not recovered his usual health.

All, whether sick or in health, are kindly cared for, and made as comfortable as such a heterogeneous mass of humanity can be.

Their food is wholesome, well-cooked, and enough of it; their clothing is not fine, but clean, warm, and comfortable.

Some of the idiotic and partially insane, and some of the larger class of boys are required to work upon the farm; but

such help is not reliable, and would be very unprofitable to hire.

Such of the females as are able, are employed in the necessary work of the house, in tending upon the sick, and in the sewing-room; but, as with the male inmates, their help, when had, is at a great discount.

It is sometimes asked why the number of deaths in the State almshouses are larger in proportion to the whole number, than in our county and State penitentiaries? The fact is undeniable, and the reason must be obvious to those acquainted with the facts.

More than half of the adult inmates in the almshouse were sadly diseased when admitted; very many of them past recovery, while it rarely occurs that a sick man is sent to the penitentiary.

The number of children here is less than for several years, caused by the removal of a large number to the almshouse at Monson, the result of which has been an increase in the number of adults, and an increase in the hospitals; also, the abolishing of one school with one teacher. This course has been deemed advisable, because the number of children attending school, though large for one teacher, is too small to warrant the employment of two teachers.

The morals, the manners, and the proficiency of the scholars will lose nothing by comparison with the children in most of our public schools of the same age and class.

The teacher is experienced and faithful in the discharge of her arduous and responsible duties, and has given entire satisfaction. In addition to the branches usually taught in school, they are taught to sing, in which the teacher is fully competent, as the proficiency of the scholars clearly shows.

THE STOCK.

The number of cows on the farm has been increased, and was the pasturage sufficient to warrant it, the number would be largely increased, for there is no one article of food more necessary in an institution like this, particularly for the sick and for children, than milk.

The horses, oxen and other animals upon the farm are about the same as last year, in number, condition and value.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Services are regularly held in the chapel, as usual, on the Sabbath, by the Chaplain, who, for some two years, has faithfully preached the gospel to the benighted inmates.

Singing by the children, accompanied with instrumental music by and under the direction of the school teacher, now constitutes a part of the regular Sabbath services. A Sabbath school, also, has been established, and is in successful operation. All who are able are required to attend public worship on the Sabbath.

These services, regularly attended, cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon the children and youth, and may, with the blessing of God, improve some of the more hardened and obdurate adults.

The clear and full report of the Superintendent, which constitutes a part of this Report, precludes the necessity of more detailed account from us.

In the reports of the Resident Physician and of the Chaplain, which are also hereto annexed, and to which we refer, will be found a more minute and extended account of the sick and of the hospitals; also, of the instructions imparted to, and their results upon the spiritually diseased.

In closing this Report, it is equally a pleasure and a duty to refer to the manner in which the duties of the various offices have been discharged.

Of the Superintendent, we hesitate not to say what we have reason to know, that he is the right man in the right place. And the best comment upon the chief Matron, is the the fact that she is universally respected and esteemed.

Of the Physician, the Chaplain, the Teacher, and other officers of the institution, it gives us pleasure to say that, with few exceptions, they have been competent and faithful in discharging the duties of their respective avocations.

In institutions such as this, it is as important as it is sometimes difficult, where so many subordinate officers are required, that each officer should confine his attention to the business of his individual department, with as little interference in the business of others, either by word or deed, as circumstances and the nature of the case will permit. In this way only can

order and harmony reign triumphant, without which no public institution can be made to subserve any noble or valuable purpose.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
IRAH CHASE, JR.,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit, for your consideration, a statement of the affairs of the above institution for the year ending September 30, 1860.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1859,	494
admitted during the year,	1,360
provided for during the year,	1,854
discharged, returned, &c., &c.,	1,201
died,	173
remaining October 1, 1860,	480

Men, 107; women, 191; boys, 113; girls, 69.

Average through the year, 579.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1859, to December 31, inclusive,		$8,335 29
Received for same period,—		
Cash for beef cattle sold,	$135 71	
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	8,199 58	

The above sum ($8,199.58,) deducted from the appropriation, made for the legislative year 1859, leaves a balance of $2,817.09 not required to defray the current expenses of the house.

From this balance there has been allowed and paid to the towns of Randolph and Middleborough, for the support of paupers, agreeably to a provision of law, the sum of $201.50, which leaves in the treasury the sum of $2,615.59; the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for the year 1859.

Of the appropriation ($333.33) made for the better protection of the buildings from fire, only $125.70 has been expended. Balance remaining in the treasury, $207.63.

Amount expended from January 1st to September 30th, 1860, inclusive, ...	$24,285 24

Amount received for same period:

Cash for stock sold, from towns for support of paupers, and other small items, . . .	$1,374 88
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth, . .	22,910 36
Whole amount expended for support of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1860,	$32,620 53

Appropriated as follows:

For Salaries and expenses of inspectors, . .	$596 10
Salaries of officers, ...	5,798 00
Sundry persons—incidental labor, . .	346 70
Flour, ...	5,922 50
Corn and meal, ...	956 38
Beans, ...	104 50
Salt beef, ...	1,285 54
Salt pork, ...	450 07
Fresh meat, ...	1,406 65
Fish, ...	367 54
Sugar, ...	270 50
Molasses, ...	353 09
Small groceries, ...	241 49
Soap, ...	182 05
Milk, ...	1,054 90
Butter, ...	372 76
Cheese, ...	86 05
Eggs, ...	47 91
Crackers, ...	112 96
Fine feed, ...	64 30
Coal, ...	1,950 44
Clothing, ...	647 00
Dry goods and bedding, ...	2,268 47
Boots, shoes, and leather, ...	711 41
Hats and caps, ...	124 29

For Brooms, brushes, &c.,	$70 73
Crockery, tin, glass, and hardware,	49 11
School books, papers, and stationery,	152 64
Postage,	18 35
Medicinal supplies,	468 97
Paint, oil, &c.,	157 99
Lime, lumber, cement, and bricks,	310 64
Blacksmithing,	148 63
Beef cattle and farm stock,	1,241 13
Farming implements and seeds,	116 77
Hay and straw,	679 91
Transportation of paupers,	54 11
Freight,	462 93
Furniture, new paper hangings, &c.,	370 55
Repairs of boiler and ranges; new stoves and pipe,	194 17
Incidental expenses,	164 22
Tobacco, snuff, and pipes,	190 88
Plumbing, carpenter's and mason work,	225 40
Salt,	54 06
Fruit and vegetables,	98 38
Rice,	157 23
Hops and malt,	43 79
Tea, coffee, chocolate, shells, &c.,	982 66
Sundry goods,	74 61
Lights,	221 27
Trees,	30 15
Glass, putty, and nails,	36 70
Powder, fuse, &c.,	33 49
Repairs on building,	89 46
Total,	$32,620 53

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1860, $12,089.64.

The average through the year has been twenty-five less than last year; expenses five thousand dollars less.

As the management of the institution has been similar to that of the year past, it is unnecessary to make any extended remarks, unless it be to call your attention again to the urgent

necessity of providing further and better accommodations for the care of the insane and demented inmates, a class that constitutes no inconsiderable part of our family. The policy adopted, of supporting this class of paupers in the State almshouses, is without doubt, a good one, provided the necessary and proper means are furnished. Were it not that a part of them are supported in the almshouses, our lunatic hospitals would be filled almost, with a class of patients for the most part incurable; besides, they can be as well cared for and at less expense, were we in possession of such accommodations as are needed.

The steam boiler now used for cooking and washing has become very much worn from long and constant use, and a new one will soon be required. By adding two, the building could be warmed by steam, which it is very desirable to do, inasmuch as it would probably be done not only better but cheaper; and what is of by far greater importance than all other considerations, thereby materially lessening the danger from fire, which from the very combustible nature of the building, has always been and continues to be a subject of much anxious solicitude. To suggest means to avoid such a calamity requires, as I doubt not it has received, your careful and earnest attention, the present as well as in past years. The reasons for the introduction of steam-heating apparatus and better protecting the buildings from fire, are such as will forcibly and favorably suggest themselves to all acquainted with the wants and necessities of institutions like this.

During the past year, as has been usual, a considerable amount has been expended in repairs upon the various buildings and fences; also, no inconsiderable item in painting bedsteads, &c., together with giving the outside of all the buildings one substantial coat of good paint. A favorable opportunity for doing the work, and a proper regard for the interest of the Commonwealth, in a pecuniary point of view, fully justify this comparatively small expenditure for this object, at the present time.

The operations in the agricultural department are in as prosperous and hopeful condition as we have had reason to anticipate. As thorough and systematic a course of cultivation has been, from the beginning carried on, as our means would

warrant. To those unacquainted with the physical condition of the inmates of our State almshouses—judging only from the number admitted and supported—it is not strange that many of our citizens are far from believing that the institution approximates as nearly to self-supporting as it should; and it is true we do not get the labor from the inmates that they ought in justice to return in part payment for the parental care bestowed when, overtaken by disease or misfortune, (or it may be sin of their own choice) they are compelled to ask admittance to the hospitalities of the Commonwealth. The class of paupers here referred to constitute the greater portion of our inmates, admitted through the summer or farming season; therefore it will be seen that our main dependence for pauper labor must come from this source; and in my judgment, if a more rigid and systematic course of discharging could be adopted, not only would the expenses of the establishment be less than now, but the condition of the inmates, both morally and physically, be made better.

Because the Commonwealth complies so cheerfully with her duty, in providing a comfortable home for her afflicted and impoverished children, it does not by any means follow that such of them as are restored to health should feel that they owe nothing for this kind provision—not even in many instances, the common debt of gratitude. They importune within or without, for their release, till they obtain it, when (not unfrequently) they engage in the same evil practices that had previously caused them to seek a home here. Of such cases there are many who return again and again in a condition more enfeebled and broken down, only to require more care and nursing, and with very much less hope of entire recovery. In the winter season, we have a large number of men that are able to labor; but at this inclement season of the year it is well known that their services cannot be made comparatively to produce much of any thing in the furtherance of our agricultural interests.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, with the assistance of no inconsiderable hired labor, the farm has continued to improve in value as well as appearance. An increase of crops from year to year is harvested, and the draining of wet land, building of substantial walls, blasting and removal of rocks, are among

the improvements receiving their due share of attention. Of this kind of work, as you well know, there is yet much to be done, and it is such that inmate labor is well adapted to perform; and could we retain more of their services, much more would be accomplished towards bringing the farm into a proper state of cultivation.

The school, during the past year, has made good progress, quite as much so as is reasonable to expect when the condition and alternative character of the pupils is taken into consideration; many of them, when admitted, being ignorant of the first rudiments of education, therefore considerable time is needed before the important duties of the school-room become familiar to them.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, has been taught, in which the children show a deep interest. The singing in the chapel on the Sabbath is furnished by them, and forms a very pleasant, as well as profitable part of our devotional exercises. The proficiency of the scholars in their studies, as well as their general deportment, is evidence that the teacher has performed her important duties not only with credit to herself, but profit to those consigned to her care.

The chaplaincy remains in charge of the efficient clergyman who for the past three years has conducted the Sabbath services in a manner well-calculated to improve the moral condition of those committed to his charge.

As the condition and management of the hospital department will no doubt be elaborately set forth in the report of its able and efficient head, you are respectfully referred to that source for any information that may not already be in your possession.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

September 30, 1860.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

James Ford, James H. Mitchell, Irah Chase, Jr., *Inspectors.*
Salary of each $100 and expenses.

Levi L. Goodspeed, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant*,	475 00
H. C. Shaw, *Physician*,	700 00
S. Richardson, *Chaplain*,	200 00
F. P. Jones, *Farmer*,	400 00
T. J. Smith, *Farmer*,	350 00
Abiel Smith, *Farmer*,	240 00
John Bennett, *Nurse*,	360 00
William Cheethim, *Watchman*,	312 00
M. M. Goodspeed, *Matron*,	300 00
Betsey Todd, *Assistant*,	260 00
Margaret Yudell, *Assistant*,	208 00
Betsey Redman, *Assistant*,	208 00
A. M. Gable, *Assistant*,	160 00
S. S. Marston, *Teacher*,	240 00

INVENTORY.

Horses,	$500 00
Cattle,	1,175 00
Swine,	720 00
Fowls,	12 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,775 39
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	1,806 67
Beds and bedding in the inmates' department,	2,350 25
Other furniture in the inmates' department,	3,725 80
Personal property of the State in Supt's department,	1,950 52
Ready made clothing,	1,075 67
Dry goods,	225 50
Provisions and groceries,	1,160 75
Drugs and medicines,	350 50
Fuel,	2,560 00
Library,	353 48
Produce of farm on hand,	2,750 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The Seventh Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herein presented.

Number of males admitted to hospital,		656
females,		567
Total,		1,223
Discharged,	1,034	
Remaining, September 30, 1860,	119	

The number of deaths during the past year is as follows:

Males,	102
Females,	71
Total,	173

Number of births:

Males,	30
Females,	26
Stillborn, (sex not recorded,)	7
Total,	63

The diseases proving fatal, and number of deaths from each, are exhibited in the following table:

Apoplexy,	5	Fever, Typhoid,	1
Brain, inflammation of,	2	" Puerperal,	1
Bright's Disease,	1	Gangrene,	2
Bronchitis,	4	" of the mouth,	2
Cancer,	5	Heart, disease of,	3
Caries of Spine,	1	Hydrocephalus,	2
Consumption,	46	Hemorrhage,	1
Convulsions,	4	Marasmus,	17
Debility, senile,	6	Measles,	1
" infantile,	3	Paralysis,	2
Diarrhœa, chronic,	3	Peritonitis,	3
Dropsy,	5	Pneumonia,	15
Delirium Tremens,	3	Scrofula,	4
Dysentery,	5	Syphilis,	1
Enteritis,	9	Smallpox,	3
Epilepsy,	1	Scarlatina,	9
Erysipelas,	3		

Average number in Hospital during the year, . . 130

The approximate ages of those who have died are as follows:

Eighty years and upwards,	3
Between seventy and eighty,	9
sixty and seventy,	7
fifty and sixty,	16
forty and fifty,	13
thirty and forty,	23
twenty and thirty,	27
ten and twenty,	6
five and ten,	3
one and five,	17
six months and one year,	19
Under six months,	30

In making up the annual report, there is very little new to present, and an extended verbal report would be only repetition of that of previous years.

The average number of sick may seem too large for the number treated during the year when compared to that of established hospitals, but this is easily accounted for when it is considered, that in those institutions, when the recovery of a patient is no longer speedily expected, he is required to vacate his bed for the benefit of those to whom medical skill may

prove more availing; but here, the palsied, the feeble and aged, and those who linger long upon the sick-bed, having claims for constant care and attention, are the poor which are with us always so long as life may last.

The whole number of deaths for the year is five less than that of the preceding year, while the number admitted to the hospital is essentially the same, the number for the year ending September 30, 1859, being 1,224, that of the present year 1,223. The latter number includes those only who have occupied beds in the hospital, and is entirely exclusive of a large number that have received medical aid outside of the rooms appropriated to the sick.

The disease which has proved fatal to the greatest number, as in former years, is consumption, forty-six deaths occurring from that alone. A great portion of the deaths among those who have escaped death from the many diseases incident to childhood, and yet have not approached the shoals and quick-sands which thicken around the last years of man's allotted time, is due to that fatal disease, thirty-three of the forty-nine deaths which occurred to those between the ages of twenty and forty years being attributed to that cause.

It will be seen by the table giving the approximate ages, that forty-nine have died who were less than one year of age, or more than one-fourth the whole number; adding the forty-six who died from consumption, (all of whom were more than one year of age,) and the amount exceeds one-half the whole number.

Smallpox and scarlet fever, which have prevailed so generally throughout New England, were brought into the house as an inevitable consequence, as persons were constantly being received from districts where those diseases were rife, and were liable any moment after their arrival to be attacked, and thus it happened in several cases of the former disease.

The first case of smallpox made its appearance in one of the wards of the hospital on the 19th November, the last case on the 14th February, there having been twenty-five cases in all.

Scarlet fever appeared first on the 10th December in one of the nurseries, and disappeared on the 14th March, thirty-four cases occurring during the intervening period. (For the number of deaths from each, see tabular report.)

Ophthalmia, as in former years, still exists, but a greater part, in fact nearly all of the cases have been of the scrofulous or catarrhal variety. No case has occurred during the year where vision has been destroyed or materially impaired. The whole number of recorded cases is 204, a much larger number than have entered the hospital from any other single cause.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. SHAW, *Physician.*

State Almshouse, Bridgewater,
October 1, 1860.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me pleasure to report to you that, during the past year, the attendance in the chapel has been good, the conduct of the worshippers unexceptionable, and the attention paid to religious instruction such as warrants the hope that "the poor have the gospel preached to them" not in vain. Singing by the children, and instrumental music by one of the teachers, add greatly to the interest and profit of our religious services. It is felt that this heterogeneous mass, from many nations, and of various conditions, from the simply unfortunate to the erring and vicious, among whom is a large proportion of children not yet contaminated by the vices of more mature years, form a group of peculiar interest to him who would, under God, reclaim the wanderer, comfort the afflicted, and direct the young in wisdom's way. That the instructions, warnings, and exhortations given to this people, and especially to the young, may not be evanescent, like the morning cloud and early dew, is a matter of deep solicitude. Under appeals to conscience, enforced by the solemn and authoritative teaching of God's word, many seem to hear with lively interest, and it is hoped with profit. Yet where so many of various habits and character are thrown together, it is sad to know that some are always ready to obliterate every serious impression from the minds of their companions. Thus "one sinner destroyeth much good." This is a difficulty which it seems impossible to remove. A difficulty, also, in estimating correctly the amount of good done by imparting religious instruction, is seen in the fact that most of those who attend chapel service—children excepted—remain but a short time. Still, while serious attention is gained, and strict integrity and

piety are enforced as the means of future prosperity, it is reasonable to hope that the beneficence of the Commonwealth in furnishing religious teaching to this class of its people, will not be unavailing nor unrewarded.

I am pleased to state that the schools of the institution are doing much good. Many scholars are far advanced in their studies, and bid fair, in an intellectual point of view, for future usefulness. While the schools of our State are a bulwark of strength, the advantage of mental training to these her foster children, many of whom are orphans, cannot, we think, be overestimated; and I am happy to say that the orderly management of the schools, successful study, and all the happy home-influences manifested, give the assurance that the teachers have not been unmindful of this truth.

The aid afforded me by the Superintendent and other officers of the institution in the discharge of the duties assigned me, is gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, gentlemen, you have my sincere thanks for the solicitude you have shown in promoting the mental and moral interests of the institution under your supervision.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Chaplain.*

Bridgewater, September 29, 1860.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 29.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE;

AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1861.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1861.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In compliance with a law of this Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater, respectfully present the Eighth Annual Report for the financial year ending the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1861.

PAUPERS.

Owing, in part, to the present embarrassed state of the country, which deprives many laborers of employment, and consequently of the means of earning a comfortable subsistence, the number of inmates in the almshouse has been greatly increased, and is now much larger than usual at this season of the year, and is rapidly increasing.

The physical, mental and moral condition of the inmates here, the care and attention they receive, with their results, have been so often described in the Annual Reports heretofore presented, that many of the facts herein stated, must of necessity be a repetition, in substance, of the past history of the institution.

Until within about six months past, a very large proportion of the applicants for admission to the almshouse were sadly diseased when received. Since that period, a much smaller number than usual of sick and diseased persons have been sent here.

It is a humiliating fact to contemplate, that more than three-fourths of the debility, disease and suffering of the inmates is caused by their dissolute habits of life, previous to their admission to the almshouse. When the last dollar is expended for the intoxicating draught, or for some other indulgence alike injurious to health of body and mind; when the patience of the last friend has been exhausted; when disease is irrevocably fastened upon its victim; then, and very often, not till then, do they seek for a resting place, a home in the almshouse, where they are kindly cared for by an experienced and faithful Superintendent, who is as prompt to cheer and comfort the weary and the afflicted, as he is prompt to rebuke and restrain the incorrigible and refractory.

The inmates are liberally supplied with substantial and wholesome food, and their clothing is warm and comfortable.

Very few of the male adults are able to labor, and a large proportion of that few are from the demented and idiotic. These, with the larger class of boys, are employed in such light work as is adapted to their mental and physical powers.

The number of broken-down and disabled females, in proportion to the whole number, is less than that of the males. Such of these as are able, are variously employed in work adapted to their mental and physical powers.

A large number of the children have been removed, during the past year, from this to the almshouse at Monson; notwithstanding which, the number of children now in this almshouse is greater than was given in our Report of last year. Most of the children here, not born diseased, are enjoying good health. The adage, that "as the twig is bent the tree inclines," is as true here as in the more favored walks of life. Children received here early, before the evil passions and propensities are strongly developed, and before the influence and example of corrupt parents are brought to bear upon them, are as easily trained and make as ready advances in mental and moral culture, as those of the same class in any community. At a proper age, some suitable place, at a trade or other employment, is provided for them; in doing which, a due regard is had to their future prospects as well as to their present welfare.

SCHOOLS.

Two schools, as usual, are taught here, for the improvement of the children in mind, morals, and behavior; one as a primary school for the younger class of children, the other for the older and more advanced, in both of which are taught the same branches as in our public schools, with which they will not compare unfavorably in the same branches.

These schools have been taught, during the past year, by young ladies every way worthy and well qualified in education, and in their habits and character.

The proficiency of the scholars discloses an important qualification in the teachers: that of so imparting instruction as to make the study pleasant and the pupil interested.

Music constitutes one branch of study in these schools, and is taught with commendable success by one of the teachers in the institution.

It can hardly fail to interest any one who will take the trouble to observe these children in school and out of it, to learn their history and mark their progress and development, most of them without parents or friends, and all dependent upon the munificence of the State.

INSANE.

More than one hundred demented, idiotic and partially insane persons are now residents in this almshouse. Some of them are demure and harmless, others are turbulent, noisy and quarrelsome. The management of this latter class of inmates is often difficult and embarrassing, there being no suitable place provided for keeping them separate from the more quiet and peaceable class. Not only those among them who are disposed to be quiet and unobtrusive are deprived of much of the rest and repose so essential to a diseased mind, but all located near them are annoyed and disturbed by them.

In our last Report we respectfully urged the necessity of having a separate building for this class of inmates, where they might be more secluded from outside influence, and less annoying to others. But a committee from the governor and council having visited this almshouse since our last Report was made, in their Report have recommended the removal of the insane from the almshouse, in which recommendation we most heartily

concur, and which, if carried out, would obviate the necessity of an additional building for the insane.

HOSPITALS.

The medical department is under the immediate care of the Resident Physician, Doctor S. H. Carney, an intelligent and skilful physician, and well adapted to the position he holds in this institution.

The number of admissions to the hospitals has been less during the six months last past, than usual, although the number of admissions to the almshouse has been larger than usual in the summer and early autumn. The number of deaths, also, during the past year, has been less than in previous years. The rooms used for hospitals are capacious and well ventilated. Kind and experienced nurses are in attendance upon the sick, and generally manifest an interest in their health and comfort.

BUILDINGS.

Some changes have been made in the cooking department. The old boiler having become worn out, a small building has been erected, in which has been placed a new boiler with the necessary apparatus, connected with the cooking establishment. Another small building has been constructed near a never-failing spring, a short distance from the house, with a small boiler and steam pump attached to it for the purpose of forcing water from the spring to the buildings. The expense of constructing these buildings, with the boilers placed in them, and the machinery connected with them, as at present appears, is $2,651.19, a much larger amount than the estimate made by the Inspectors and the mechanics. But the boiler in use had become so badly worn and dilapidated, and its condition being such as to render the buildings insecure, and endanger the lives of hundreds, it became imperative for the safety of the buildings and their occupants, that the work should be done; and the Inspectors would have been considered culpable, under the circumstances, had they neglected to make these improvements, knowing, as they did, the difficulties and dangers that existed.

The halls and lodging-rooms being large, renders it necessary that a large number of inmates be placed in each room, and

this makes it imperative that the rooms should be thoroughly ventilated. This is carefully attended to by the Superintendent. Disease cannot always be avoided, but by timely care and attention its worst features may be, and often are, averted, and the patient saved. Idiocy and insanity are calamities that cannot always be guarded against or controlled; but by a uniform course of mild language and kind treatment, may be, and often are, greatly mitigated, and sometimes restored to reason.

Poverty and want are misfortunes hard to be endured; but these, too, may be and are greatly relieved, not alone by the amount of subsistence furnished, but by the manner and feeling manifested in contributing that relief.

THE FARM.

Progress in the cultivation and improvement of the farm connected with the almshouse has been conspicuous in the past year, as in years gone by. Swamps, bogs and lands, yielding nothing of value, have been made productive, and the farm, as a whole, wears the appearance of comeliness and thrift. The crop of hay this year is larger than ever before, and is of excellent quality. The harvest of vegetables last year was abundant, and in good condition.

The time for harvesting the vegetable crops of the current year has not yet arrived; its productions cannot, therefore, be stated with any degree of accuracy. Potatoes look unpromising, the early drought checked their growth, and present appearances indicate a scanty harvest of this most essential vegetable.

The present condition of the farm, as compared with its condition when purchased by the Commonwealth, furnishes ample evidence of the fact, that a great amount of labor, good taste, and judgment, have been expended upon it.

STOCK.

The number of cows has been gradually increased, as the amount of grass, hay, and other fodder for cattle has accumulated upon the farm,—long experience having proved it to be economy to buy milk, rather than to buy feed for cows. The number of swine is about one hundred and fifty. The number of horses, oxen, and young stock is about the same as last year.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Religious services on the Sabbath are held in the chapel, as usual, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, the Chaplain, an intelligent and successful preacher of the gospel. The children constitute the choir, and led by one of the teachers, sing the praises of the Most High, and thus contribute an important part in public worship.

The tendency of these Sabbath services upon the morals and manners of the children has been salutary, producing good impressions and favorable results. With the adults, who have been trained in the haunts of vice and degradation, the prospects of reform by teachings from the sanctuary, or elsewhere, are less promising.

For a more particular and minute account of the receipts and expenditures, the financial concerns and general management of the almshouse, we refer to the report of the Superintendent, of whose ability and faithful services in the responsible office which he has so long and so ably filled, we have often spoken in former Reports, and again with pleasure repeat our hearty concurrence and testimony.

The Resident Physician's report will furnish a full account of the hospitals, of the sick, their diseases, the number of deaths, and the situation and management of all that appertains to his department.

Doctor Carney entered upon the duties of Resident Physician here in April last, highly recommended by some of the most distinguished medical gentlemen in the Commonwealth. Since that time he has been unremitting in his labors, and has given satisfaction.

We refer to the Chaplain's report for a further account of his labors of mercy with the inmates, and of his success in his pastoral duties among them. His sober earnestness in dispensing the truth to the benighted of every clime, claims our acknowledgment and our hearty aspiration that his efforts may receive a blessing from on high.

Though last, not least, we again with pleasure acknowledge the faithful services of the chief Matron, the esteemed wife of the Superintendent; her kind and cheerful manner of discharging her arduous duties among the female inmates, (for often a greater good results from the *manner* of doing an act, than from

the act itself,) has won for her the respect and esteem of all the inmates and officers of the institution.

The other officers and employees in the almshouse, both male and female, with some exceptions, have been faithful and attentive in their several departments, for which our acknowledgments are cheerfully tendered.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
IRAH CHASE, JR.,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present a statement of the financial condition of the institution, for the year ending September 30, 1861.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1860,	480
admitted during the year,	1,512
in the house, during the year,	1,992
discharged and returned,	1,099
died,	129
remaining October 1, 1861,	764

Men, 169; women, 262; boys, 203; girls, 130.
Average through the year, 631.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1860, to December 31, inclusive,	$10,034 78

RECEIPTS.

Cash for stock, &c., sold,	$474 73
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	9,560 05

The above sum ($9,560.05) deducted from the balance of the appropriation on hand, at the time of the last report, leaves the sum of $2,529.69, not required for the current expenses of the house for the year 1860. From this remaining balance, there has been allowed and paid to the towns of Randolph and Nantucket, for the support of paupers, the sum of $100.69, which

leaves in the treasury the sum of $2,429 not needed during the year for which it was appropriated, viz., 1860.

Amount expended from January 1st to September 30th, 1861, (inclusive,)	$25,030 82
Amount received for same period:	
Cash for stock sold, transportation of paupers, and sundry small items, ...	$427 33
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth, . .	24,603 49
Whole amount expended for the instititution, from October 1st, 1860, to October 1st, 1861, . .	$35,065 60
Appropriated as follows:	
For Salaries and expenses of inspectors, . .	$550 85
Salaries of officers, ...	5,756 75
Sundry persons—incidental labor, . .	308 97
Labor of mechanics, ...	124 73
Lining tanks, plumbing, &c., . . .	227 09
Dry goods and bedding, ...	3,150 91
Fish, ...	322 42
Grain, ...	681 98
Crackers, ...	102 95
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks, . .	225 89
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells, . . .	732 34
New pump and repairs of others, . . .	83 95
Boots, shoes and leather, ...	594 44
Cows, beef and farm stock, ...	1,227 90
Eggs, ...	34 87
Milk, ...	801 50
Incidental expenses, ...	145 71
Transportation of merchandise and inmates, .	580 36
Fruit and vegetables, ...	63 48
Salt beef, ...	1,324 00
Fresh meat, ...	1,881 60
Small groceries, ...	136 56
Salt, vinegar and pepper, ...	153 09
Hops and malt, ...	90 56
Cheese, ...	111 92
Butter, ...	353 73

For	Flour,	$6,110 25
	Light,	182 68
	Salt pork,	467 00
	Sugar,	230 11
	Molasses,	662 19
	Soap,	335 28
	Stationery, papers, school and library books,	91 23
	Post-office expense,	27 39
	Furniture and chapel fixtures,	213 06
	Medicines and hospital supplies,	515 13
	Hay and straw,	767 79
	Clothing,	508 70
	Hats and caps,	107 83
	Crockery, tin, glass, hard and wood ware,	185 74
	Stoves, ranges and repairs,	244 95
	Blacksmithing,	131 91
	Painting buildings,	449 79
	Fine feed,	159 21
	Tobacco, snuff and pipes,	214 36
	Brooms and brushes,	101 98
	Rice,	179 48
	Beans,	285 28
	Ox cart and harnesses,	83 33
	Farming tools and seeds,	117 19
	Potatoes,	164 42
	Sulphur and potash,	15 00
	Two-horse mower,	83 50
	Pasture for cattle,	30 94
	Powder, fuse, &c.,	5 50
	Glass, nails and putty,	9 28
	Coal,	2,616 56
	Total,	$35,065 60

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1861, $10,396.51.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

September 30, 1861.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

James Ford, James H. Mitchell, Irah Chase, Jr., . *Inspectors.*
Salary of each, $100 and expenses.

Levi L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintendent* and *Matron*,	$1,500 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant*,	500 00
S. H. Carney, *Physician*,	600 00
S. Richardson, *Chaplain*,	200 00
F. P. Jones, *Farmer*,	400 00
T. J. Smith, *Farmer*,	350 00
L. B. Taylor, *Farmer*,	240 00
E. G. Wood, *Nurse*,	360 00
H. K. Godfrey, *Watchman*,	300 00
Hettie Clark, *Assistant Matron*,	260 00
Margaret Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Olive P. Dale, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Margaret Bell, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Mary B. Hanly, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Hannah A. Jenkins, *Teacher*,	200 00
Mary Lane, *Teacher*,	240 00

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Horses,	$475 00
Cattle,	1,624 00
Swine,	1,132 60
Fowls,	23 92
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,900 13
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,045 95
Beds and bedding, inmates' department,	6,368 44
Other furniture, inmates' department,	792 84
Personal property of the State in Superintendent's department,	2,058 81
Ready made clothing,	1,551 35
Dry goods,	339 65
Provisions and groceries,	1,852 56
Drugs and medicines,	419 11
Fuel,	2,485 00
Library,	452 09
Produce of farm on hand,	2,017 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The Eighth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herewith respectfully presented.

Number of males admitted to hospital,		425
females,		361
Total,		786
Discharged,	548	
Remaining, September 30, 1861,	110	

Whole number receiving medical aid during the year, 1,060.

The number of deaths during the past year is as follows:

Males,	62
Females,	67
Total,	129

Number of births:

Males,	25
Females,	24
Stillborn, (sex not recorded,)	5
Total,	54

Some of the principal diseases treated, with the number of each, are exhibited in the following table:

Brain, organic disease of,	11	Injuries, old,	24
Bronchitis,	16	Mammary Abscess,	5
Catarrh,	56	Marasmus,	27
Consumption,	74	Neuralgia,	27
Convulsions,	11	Ophthalmia,	105
Delirium Tremens,	29	Pneumonia,	15
Diarrhœa, chronic,	14	Rheumatism,	45
Epilepsy,	5	Scabies,	18
Fever, Typhoid,	18	Syphilis,	86
Fever, Scarlet,	8	Tonsillitis,	12
Gonorrhœa,	34	Ulcers,	31
Heart, disease of,	8		

The diseases terminating fatally, and the number of each, are exhibited in the following table:

Apoplexy,	1	Heart, disease of,	1
Asphyxia,	1	Hemorrhage,	1
Brain, inflammation of,	5	Inanition,	3
Cancer,	2	Laryngitis,	1
Consumption,	55	Marasmus,	19
Convulsions,	7	Old Age,	2
Croup,	1	Pneumonia,	3
Debility, senile,	1	Scrofula,	3
Debility, infantile,	3	Smallpox,	1
Delirium Tremens,	2	Syphilis,	2
Dropsy,	1	Syphilis, (Cong.,)	3
Enteritis,	3	Uterine Disease,	2
Epilepsy,	2	Whooping Cough,	1
Fever, Scarlet,	2		

The approximate ages of those who have died, are as follows:

Eighty years and upwards,	4
Between seventy and eighty,	5
sixty and seventy,	9
fifty and sixty,	8
forty and fifty,	12
thirty and forty,	16
twenty and thirty,	18
ten and twenty,	4
five and ten,	7
one and five,	10
six months and one year,	0
Under six months,	35

In presenting the above report, I am happy to state, that during the past year, the sanitary condition of the institution has been as good as could be expected.

There has been no serious epidemic since the last report. Scarlet fever made its appearance April 12th, but soon disappeared. Cholera infantum, a disease which has prevailed to a great extent throughout the State the past summer, has not yet appeared here. Considering the large number of children who have been admitted to the institution during the year, many of whom had been previously exposed to unhealthy influences, an *entire* exemption from the disease is remarkable. This is due, however, in a great measure, to the habits of cleanliness enforced, as well as to regular diet and pure air, and not to medical treatment.

One hundred and five cases of ophthalmia have been admitted to the hospitals, very few of which have resisted treatment immediately, when seen at the onset of the disease; the most obstinate cases being those which had existed for weeks and months previous to the patients' entrance to the institution, and in persons of intemperate habits with scrofulous diathesis.

In conclusion, I believe that the wishes of the Commonwealth have been faithfully regarded in providing for her poor and incurably diseased a comfortable home where they can spend the remainder of their days, and where they can receive such relief as each individual case admits.

S. H. CARNEY, *Resident Physician.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The subjoined report of your Chaplain, for the past year, is respectfully presented for your inspection:

The work of ministering to the spiritual wants of this people is, in many respects, felt to be a labor of deep and peculiar interest; similar, in some respects, to that felt on visiting "the Stranger's Nook" in the church-yard, where many a thrilling, though unwritten history lies sealed up to the inspection of the great day. Here are assembled, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in constant and cheerful attendance, a people from various nations—old and young—diversified in character and training; some untainted by the corrupting influences of the world, while others, it is to be feared, are reaping the sad harvest of misspent lives. To break through the barriers of long continued and deep-seated prejudice, on the part of some, against the more prosperous world around them, and to penetrate to the warm, generous feelings, long dormant in the heart, and to call them forth to activity, is felt to be not so much the work of logic as of love. The deep, sympathetic utterances of a Saviour's love, arrest their attention. Not unfrequently deep feeling wells up, and a recognition of experimental truth, as "the one thing needful," is manifested. The yearning of the weary spirit after rest, not found in disregard of the laws of God, seems to be met in the teachings of Him "who spake as never man spake." To meet the necessities of those estranged from God, and to a great extent, isolated from kindred and friends, by assuring them that their case is not hopeless; that if they obey the divine injunction: "Turn ye from your wicked ways, and come unto me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and ye shall find rest to your souls," is surely no uninteresting work.

But a greater interest still attaches to the young, whose future destiny depends on their early training. A more interesting group, than those assembled for religious instruction, is rarely to be met. Their sweet voices, accompanied by instrumental music, touch tender chords in the hearts of the aged, and exert a reflex influence upon themselves of incalculable good. Who does not love to hear the children sing, especially during divine worship? The children's Saviour will accept their notes, in accord with nature's universal anthem of praise. Such influences, connected with religious instruction, cannot be in vain. The early lessons of duty to God and man, imparted to them, will, with the divine blessing, make them active and useful members of society. This is our theory, hope, and confidence. Thus humble toil becomes interesting and noble work.

The schools of the institution, if not coördinate with religious training, are coöperative; and are doing an excellent work. That their daily training is a labor of love and beneficence, the teachers seem fully to comprehend. A good degree of proficiency, by many of the classes, has been made during the year; and all seem interested in their studies. The order of the children marks the discipline of the schools; while in other respects they seem each, a large family in the enjoyment of the most kindly home influences. The character of the studies is that of schools in general. Singing by all is made a part of the school exercises, and exerts a very happy influence.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Chaplain.*

Bridgewater, October 1, 1861.

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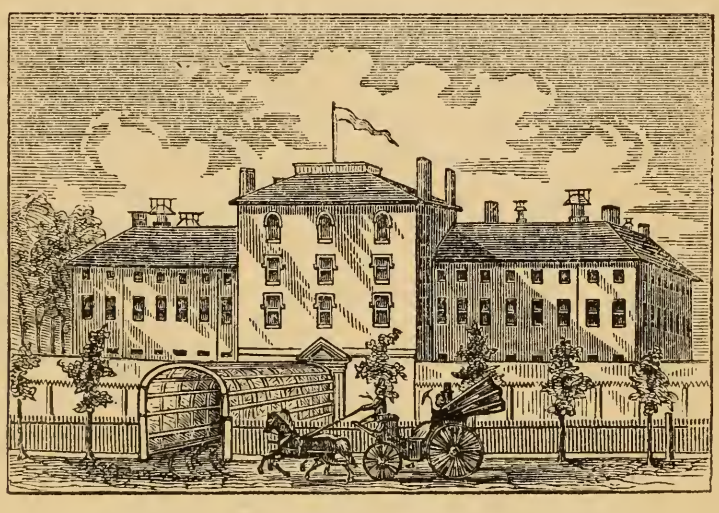
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE.



AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1862.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1862.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In compliance with law and usage, the Board of Inspectors for the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, respectfully submit their Ninth Annual Report of the general state and condition of said institution for the year ending September 30th, 1862.

For a detailed statement of the financial condition of the almshouse, its business transactions, its receipts and expenditures, we refer to the report of the Superintendent, which is annexed to and constitutes an important part of this Report.

The whole number of inmates received during the year ending September 30th, 1862, is 1,443. The average number during the year has been 708.

The total amount of expenditures during the same period of time is thirty-three thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and four cents, ($33,809.04.)

The average amount per week for each inmate has been less than last year.

No important changes have been been made in the management of the almshouse during the past year; none having been deemed necessary.

The disbursements have been as small and as economically made as the approved system for regulating the affairs of the establishment would permit; and the Inspectors take pleasure in stating the fact, that while the comfort of the inmates has been assiduously regarded by the Superintendent, a strict economy has been alike prominent in the management of the pecuniary affairs of the institution.

The outlay upon the buildings and upon their surroundings during the past year, has been small; some new floors have been laid, rendered necessary by the imperfection of the materials with which they were originally constructed.

The exterior and interior of the buildings are in decent condition; and will probably require but a small expenditure to keep them in that situation during the ensuing year.

The rooms of the several buildings are now warmed by furnaces and stoves; but we most respectfully urge, as a saving of expense to the State,—as diminishing the danger from fire, and as increasing the comfort of the occupants, that an appropriation be made for heating the rooms by steam.

In our previous Reports, we have respectfully stated the necessity of having a separate building for the demented and partially insane. A committee from the Governor's Council, after visiting this almshouse something more than a year since, in their report, recommended the removal of that class of inmates to the insane hospital.

Had the wholesome advice of that committee been complied with, the necessity which we now urge, would not exist; we trust, therefore, that we may be excused for again urging the necessity and importance of having a separate building for that description of inmates; where they may be classified and, as far as possible, kept from excitement; where the harmless and unobtrusive may be separated from the boisterous and madly insane. Nor are the effects of commingling such persons together confined to them only; others located near the insane ward are unavoidably annoyed with the noise.

We would respectfully suggest, that still another building is needed upon these premises. The crops of hay, grain and other fodder have increased to such an extent as to require more room for their storage than the present barn affords. Another barn is much needed, in which to deposit the increasing crops and stock upon the farm.

The number of sick now in the hospitals, and the number of those who have been under medical treatment during the past year, have been less than the average number of previous years.

Three physicians have been connected with the almshouse at different periods during the year past. Dr. Carney left in

April last; Dr. Mitchell, the successor of Dr. Carney, left in August for a wider sphere of duty in the service of his country; and Dr. Robertson, the present attending physician; all of whom have been faithful and attentive in the discharge of their multiform duties.

The patients in the several hospitals have been kindly cared for, and made as comfortable as the nature of their diseases would permit.

The schools, as usual, are well conducted and in good condition. As heretofore, two efficient teachers are employed; one in the primary school, the other in the school for higher branches. Music continues to be an interesting and important branch of instruction in the schools, and gives variety and relaxation in the dry and unappreciated studies of children. These children constitute the choir and perform an appropriate part of the religious services in the chapel on the Sabbath.

The object of the moral, mental and physical training in these schools, as in all well conducted schools, is improvement; to make each scholar of essential use to himself and others around him for life.

The number of children in the almshouse at the present time is greater than when we made our Report for last year, although a large number of the best educated and least troublesome have been removed to the almshouse at Monson, during the past year. This class of inmates have stronger claims upon public sympathy than most others in any community. They are without natural guardians generally; or if they have parents, are little improved in their condition; they are mainly dependent upon public charity for subsistence. Here they are better taught, better cared for, and have better examples placed before them than they would or could do when under the care of unfortunate, dissipated and broken-down parents. Those children born in the almshouse and those brought here in early childhood, with minds and blood untainted, enjoy as good health, are as easily taught and governed as most children of the same age in any community.

Religious services are held in the chapel on the Sabbath as heretofore.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, the able and efficient chaplain for several years, resigned his office on the first of September, the

present month, much to the regret of those interested for the inmates. The Rev. Stilman Pratt, of Middleborough, was appointed to succeed Mr. Richardson ; but officiated only once in the chapel, soon after which he was taken sick and died. Rev. Perez L. Cushing has since been appointed to succeed Mr. Pratt, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office.

We take pleasure in alluding to the improvements made upon the farm connected with the almshouse, by the present and only Superintendent of the establishment.

The increase in the various productions of the farm, the cheering prospect of abundant harvest the present season, the fields, the orchards, all bespeak thrift, improvement and a high state of cultivation.

The barn is well filled with hay and grain ; the stock of cattle and horses is ample in number, good in kind and condition. Swamps and quagmires have been drained and made productive ; rocks and stones in immense quantities have been removed, and now contribute alike to utility and ornament in the massive walls which enclose large portions of the farm. The vegetable crops, though not yet garnered, are generally looking well and give promise of a plentiful harvest.

Neatness, order, good taste and judgment are everywhere apparent, as well in the appearance and management of the farm, as in the halls, the hospitals and other apartments within the walls of the various buildings belonging to and connected with the establishment.

In closing this brief Report, we take pleasure in being able to state an interesting and important fact, relating to this institution, viz. : that at no time since the commencement of its operations, has this almshouse been in a more prosperous and satisfactory condition, or better calculated to subserve the interests and accomplish the objects of the Commonwealth in its original designs, than at the present time ; for which great credit is due to the management and untiring efforts of the Superintendent.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
CHARLES SHUTE,
Inspectors.

September 30, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The financial and statistical condition of the institution, for the year ending September 30, 1862, is herewith presented.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1861,	764
admitted during the year,	1,443
in the house during the year,	2,207
discharged and returned,	1,476
died,	171
remaining October 1, 1862,	560

Men, 132; women, 202; boys, 120; girls, 106.

Average through the year, 708.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1861, to December 31, inclusive,	$9,728 10

RECEIPTS.

Cash for stock, &c., sold,	$288 20
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	9,439 90

The above deducted ($9,439.90) from the amount of appropriation on hand, at the time of the last report, leaves a balance of $956.61, not needed for the current expenses of the house for the year 1861.

Agreeably to a Resolve of the legislature, this remaining sum has been expended as follows:

For laying and repairing floors,	$750 11
Town of Stoughton, support of State paupers,	78 00
Abington, support of State paupers,	52 00
Nantucket, support of State paupers,	44 00
North Bridgewater, support of State paupers,	32 50
Total,	$956 61

Amount expended from January 1 to September 30, 1862, inclusive,	$24,080 94

Receipts for same period:

Cash for stock sold, and numerous other small items,	$600 05
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	23,480 89

Whole amount expended for the institution from October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1862,	$33,809 04

Appropriated as follows:

Salaries of inspectors,	$561 03
Salaries of resident officers,	5,833 75
Consultation fees,	100 00
Sundry persons—incidental labor,	255 61
Mechanical labor,	49 56
Lining water tanks and plumbing,	113 07
Dry goods and bedding,	3,307 41
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	97 78
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	625 24
Boots, shoes and leather,	801 78
Beef and farm stock,	736 15
Transportation of merchandise and inmates,	488 11
Incidental expenses,	73 07
Fruit and vegetables,	63 72
Small groceries,	170 59
Hops and malt,	44 95
Salt, vinegar and pepper,	97 75
Lights,	156 25
School books, stationery and newspapers,	62 20
Post-office expense,	29 78
Furniture,	47 43
Medicines and supplies for hospital,	467 78

Hay and straw,	$807 00
Hats and caps,	113 99
Brooms, brushes and baskets,	55 75
Painting and material,	65 45
Repairs of boilers, furnaces, stoves, &c.,	88 98
Crockery, tin, glass and hardware,	109 75
Blacksmith and carriage work,	135 84
New carriage, and repairs of others,	120 00
Tobacco, snuff and pipes,	83 53
Soap stock,	108 40
Powder and fuse,	7 12
Glass, nails and putty,	18 74
Farm implements and seeds,	62 66
Fish,	125 73
Fish, (pickled,)	82 93
Fresh meat,	1,924 28
Cheese,	31 89
Butter,	355 87
Soap,	111 78
Rice,	51 78
Sugar,	215 40
Beans,	225 25
Grain,	807 17
Potatoes,	318 32
Flour,	7,455 30
Crackers,	144 27
Salt beef,	1,736 75
Pork,	216 00
Hams,	12 60
Molasses,	367 56
Milk,	763 70
Sundry goods,	72 85
Eggs,	44 80
Fine feed,	52 00
Furniture,	60 11
Pasturage,	13 00
Coal,	2,516 99
Onions and other vegetables,	74 35
Repairs of slate roof,	71 14
Total,	$33,809 04

In addition to the above, there has been received from the Commonwealth (as a gratuity) the following articles of clothing, viz. :

Pairs of pants,	280
Jackets,	300
Overcoats,	125
Blankets,	250
Blankets, (rubber,)	9
Hats,	183
Bed sacks,	60
Iron bedsteads,	3
Tin plates,	248
Tin cups,	125

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1862, $11,519.11.

Current expenses for the year 1861,	$35,065 60
" " " " 1862,	33,809 04

Average number through the year 1861,	631
" " " " 1862,	708

The amount of the inventory, taken by a disinterested and sworn appraiser, for the year ending September 30, 1861, was $26,738.45.

The inventory as appraised by the same person, for the year 1862, is $33,006.55.

In closing the present year, the undersigned finds nothing new to communicate, or that would be of especial interest to the Board, inasmuch as the details of the general management are in your possession, from week to week, throughout the year, by virtue of your official connection with the institution.

Still it may not be considered out of place for me to speak of a few general facts, though they be a repetition of thoughts in former years.

The management of the farm continues to be as successful as is reasonable to expect, and as much has been done in the

way of renovating the soil, and adding to the general appearance of the establishment, as could well be with the help at command. During the past year our labor from inmates (upon which we ought to rely) has been very much less than formerly, and consequently a large amount of hired labor is required, if much is realized from the farm.

This, perhaps, might be considered a favorable view of the case, and regarded as the cheaper way to carry on the farm, were it not for the fact that we have admitted here labor capital sufficient, but it is not available. At all seasons of the year, many of the inmates, when admitted to the institution, are not able to labor, but after a few weeks of rest and good nursing are; and but for the system of discharging, which is such that upon the application of friends or others, they usually leave with contributing little else than expense, should not want for laborers. Hence the complaint often made by our citizens, that the institution does not produce as much as it should towards its support; they, of course, judging from the number admitted and discharged, it is not unreasonable that they should expect the farm to contribute more than it does towards reducing the yearly money appropriation.

It would seem, as I have before remarked, that the class of inmates who come here, in consequence of practicing wicked and sinful habits, should be required, when able, (to a greater extent than is the custom here,) to remunerate the Commonwealth for the comfortable asylum so willingly and generously provided for all the children of misfortune and sorrow.

To the class referred to, no injustice would be done, if more systematic regulations were adopted, for many of them, in a short time after they are discharged, apply for admission to some other institution, or return here again, in a condition as bad, or even worse, than at first. Consequently, there is good reason to believe that a longer stay would be both beneficial to the inmates, and, to some extent, useful to their benefactors.

In the winter, there is always a surplus of help, because few desire to leave, and the proportion of healthy, able-bodied applicants is much larger than at any other season; but for farming purposes they avail but little, because at this time not much can be done with profit and advantage.

These consumers of our autumn harvest, usually, on the return spring, ask for and obtain their discharge, thus rendering but little service in return for their winter's support. To us their labor would be as good as money, and we cannot see any good reason why we should permit them to go "scot free."

Of the crops for this year no accurate statement can now be made, as the harvest is not completed, except the hay and oats. Of both of these, a much larger amount than ever before has been gathered, filling the barn to its utmost capacity.

In this connection, I feel it a duty, as well as pleasure, to say that an additional barn is absolutely needed, mainly for the storage of hay, some of which (grown this year) is now in stack, for the want of sufficient barn room.

The buildings, as a whole, are in fair condition; the necessary repairs, it is believed, have been made, as usual, and in some of the wards in the house new floors have been laid. The covering of the roof—a mere apology for slate—has been thoroughly overhauled, and is thought to be in as good order as it can be, without a new covering throughout.

The schools are managed with good success, the teachers possessing qualifications that peculiarly fit them for their responsible duties. Singing, as heretofore, continues an important feature in the day school, as well as in the Sabbath services.

The children that remain in the institution a sufficient length of time, generally become interested in their studies, and their progress is as marked and noticeable as in the schools in our neighborhood.

In fact, the advantages to be derived from schools in this institution, are superior to those afforded in many of our district schools. The hospital department, at the present time, contains fewer patients than heretofore, and nothing appears to be wanting to make them as comfortable as their individual cases will admit.

For a detailed statement of the affairs of this department, the report of the Physician is presented.

Religious services, as heretofore, are held on the Sabbath, in the chapel, where all have an opportunity to engage in devotional exercises. Our recently appointed Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing, has entered upon his duties with a great deal of inter-

est, and may he have the happiness to see that his efforts are crowned with that success which belong to the truly Christian pastor.

In conclusion, may I suggest the thought, whether it would not be well to equalize, both the annual appropriations and the number of inmates at the three State pauper establishments?

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1862.

Names of Officers and their Salaries.

James Ford, J. H. Mitchell, and Charles Shute, . *Inspectors.* Salary of each, $160.	
L. L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintendent and Matron*,	$1,500 00
M. Robinson, *Physician*, ...	350 00
S. A. Orr, *Consulting Physician*, ...	100 00
P. L. Cushing, *Chaplain*, ...	200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant*, ...	500 00
F. P. Jones, *Assistant*, ...	400 00
T. J. Smith, *Assistant*, ...	400 00
J. H. Hamblin and wife, *Assistants*, . . .	400 00
E. G. Wood, *Assistant*, ...	360 00
Margaret Youdell, *Assistant Matron*, . . .	225 00
Mary B. Hanley, *Assistant Matron*, . . .	225 00
Mrs. Vincent, *Assistant Matron*, ...	208 00
S. S. Marston, *Teacher*, ...	240 00
H. A. Jenkins, *Teacher*, ...	200 00

Inventory.

Horses, ...	$400 00
Cattle, ...	1,467 00
Swine, ...	1,102 50
Fowls, ...	78 80
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . .	1,809 32
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . .	2,723 39
Beds and bedding in the inmates' department, .	9,731 54
Other fixtures, ...	1,584 51
Personal property of the State in the Superintendent's department, ...	2,580 23
Ready made clothing, ...	3,044 46
Dry goods, ...	439 49
Provisions and groceries, ...	1,648 65
Drugs and medicines, ...	355 24
Fuel, ...	2,875 10
Library, ...	465 97
Products of farm on hand, ...	2,700 25

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The Ninth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herewith respectfully submitted.

SUMMARY.

Number of males admitted to hospital,		410
females admitted to hospital,		348
Number discharged,	508	
remaining in hospital,	79	

Whole number receiving medical aid during the year, 980.

Whole number of deaths the past year:

Males,	90
Females,	81
Total,	171

Number of births:

Males,	20
Females,	26
Stillborn, (sex not recorded,)	4
Total,	50

Some of the principal diseased treated have been as follows:

Brain, disease of,	10	Influenza,	1
Bronchitis,	4	Injuries, old,	2
Catarrh,	10	Laryngitis,	2
Consumption,	63	Mammary Abscess,	1
Convulsions,	6	Marasmus,	20
Delirium Tremens,	9	Measles,	112
Diarrhœa,	12	Neuralgia,	1
Dysentery,	10	Pneumonia,	12
Dropsy,	6	Rheumatism,	26
Epilepsy,	4	Opthalmia,	25
Erysipelas,	4	Scabies,	8
Enteritis,	4	Syphilis,	66
Fever, Typhoid,	6	Syphilis, (Cong.,)	12
Fever, Scarlet,	4	Ulcers,	24
Gonorrhœa,	20	Whooping Cough,	12
Heart, disease of,	3	Scrofula,	14

Number of surgical operations performed, 8.

The diseases terminating fatally, and the number of each, have been as follows:

Apoplexy,	5	Fever, scarlet,	2
Brain, disease of,	5	Gangrene of tongue,	1
Bronchitis,	2	Gangrene of mouth,	2
Cancer,	3	Heart, disease of,	2
Consumption,	43	Hemorrhage,	1
Convulsions,	4	Inanition,	8
Croup,	1	Marasmus,	17
Debility, senile,	4	Measles,	22
Debility, infantile,	6	Old Age,	6
Diarrhœa, chronic,	1	Pericarditis,	4
Dropsy,	3	Pneumonia,	6
Epilepsy,	1	Scrofula,	8
Exhaustion,	2	Syphilis,	2
Delirium Tremens,	2	Syphilis, (Cong.,)	4
Fever, puerperal,	2		

The approximate ages of those who have died during the year, are as follows:

Eighty years and upwards,	4
Between seventy and eighty,	3
sixty and seventy,	12
fifty and sixty,	15
forty and fifty,	8
thirty and forty,	21

Between twenty and thirty,	17
ten and twenty,	4
five and ten,	3
one and five,	42
six months and one year,	17
Under six months,	25

In presenting the above report, I have little to add, materially differing from previous reports.

There has been no change in the class of patients admitted here; and their general character and condition are too well known to you to need further comment.

We were visited by a slight epidemic of measles during the months of February, March and April. The first case made its appearance in one of the wards of the hospital, on the twenty-second day of February, the last case on the twenty-third day of April. The mortality was but slight, when compared with the statistical average of other epidemics. The sanitary condition of the institution has, in every other respect, been as good as could be expected. Not a single case of death having occurred when the patient was in a healthy condition on admittance. Opthalmia has been almost unknown. Here and there an occasional case has occurred, but of a very slight nature, yielding readily to medical treatment.

The general health of the inmates compares very favorably with former years, and it is believed that every necessary provision is made for the proper care and treatment of the sick.

Respectfully submitted.

MORRILL ROBINSON, *Physician.*

Bridgewater, September 30, 1862.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, Massachusetts :—

Gentlemen,—My appointment to the Chaplaincy of the State Almshouse has been so recent, that my practical knowledge of the duties of the office is necessarily slight, and my acquaintance with the inmates still more so. More than six years service in a similar position, in the Reform School at Westboro', however, probably prepares me to understand and appreciate the difficulties of the work better than a novice.

In passing through the various wards of the infirm and sick, it is a sad thought, indeed, that so many, who have known so little how to appreciate life in its relation to death and eternity, must so soon relinquish that which has afforded them so small an amount of the enjoyment they have sought; but, that they are in the hands of Him who yearns over the stricken and the erring, and looks upon them most tenderly when human aid is powerless, is a consoling reflection. These, of course, are unable to attend the chapel service on the Sabbath. A large number, however, of the comparatively well and robust, is always to be found there, giving a respectful attention and evincing an interest in the exercises of the hour.

With the appearance of the children, of both sexes, I have been particularly pleased, and, as they constitute the most hopeful portion of the establishment, so far as results are concerned, it is in this direction, doubtless, that the main effort is to be made.

With many thanks for your kind consideration towards me,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

September 30, 1862.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 28.

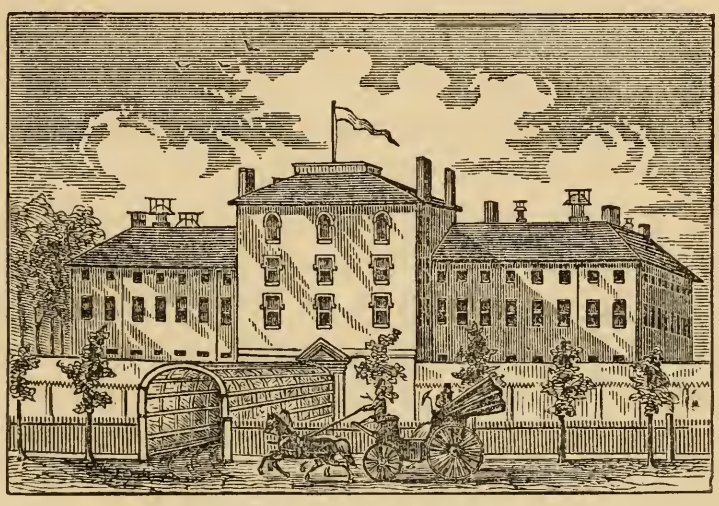
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,



AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1863.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1864.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Executive Council.

The Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, in conformity with the fifty-fourth section of the seventy-first chapter of the General Statutes of this Commonwealth, respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1863.

The health of the inmates for the past year has been unusually good; the number in the hospitals and on the sick list is comparatively small; and the number of deaths in the institution during the year past has been less than for many years. There has been no epidemic among them during the year, and scarcely an individual inmate, who came here in good health, has in that time been an inmate of the hospital, or required medical aid from the physician.

Much, very much of the health of the inmates, and their exemption from disease with the blessing of the Almighty Disposer of events, without whose watchful care and blessing all human efforts would be fruitless, has, in a great measure, been owning to the constant and unremitting care in ventilating every apartment, in having a free circulation of fresh air, in the uniform neatness of the numerous rooms occupied by the inmates, in the cleanliness of their persons, the regulation of

their habits, their diet and exercise, under the kind treatment, constant attention and strict discipline of the Superintendent, who has few superiors in that department; and to his excellent lady, the chief matron of the house. This condition of men and things, however, is not produced by the natural inclination of the inmates, nor from habits formed previous to their admission here; but is the result of unremitting care, uniform system and strict discipline in the management of the institution. Few, outside of the almshouse, have any adequate idea of the squalid condition of a large proportion of the inmates when they apply for admission here; ragged, filthy, with every variety of disease to which "flesh is heir," neglected by themselves and their friends, if they had any, they are many of them on the verge of the grave when received here. Could such persons, or those who may care for them, be induced at an earlier period of their disease to seek medical advice and assistance, either here or elsewhere before they are hopelessly past recovery, a vast amount of suffering and disease might be prevented.

The number of demented and partially insane in this institution is large, too large for their comfort or the comfort of those who, from necessity, are located near them. Every available facility is used to render their condition both of mind and body as calm and comfortable as possible; but, as we have before stated in our previous Reports, another small building is much needed in which this class of inmates can be better accommodated, and less subject to excitement.

The sick, the aged and infirm, as well those out of as those in the hospitals, are furnished with capacious rooms, good nurses and every necessary medical assistance. Doct. Robertson, the attending physician, has been faithful in his attendance upon the sick, and generally successful in restoring them to health; the best evidence of which is in the decrease in the number of deaths and the number of those on the sick list.

The number of children now in the almshouse is somewhat larger than usual, since the new arrangement commenced of removing the children to Monson. As usual, a large proportion of them when received are ignorant and friendless; and of necessity require more care and attention than children accustomed to good examples at home and good discipline at school. When separated from their parents at an early age they are as

easily taught and governed and make as good proficiency in their studies as children in the ordinary walks of life. Two schools continue to be taught, one by Miss Marston, the other by Miss Jenkins; both of whom for some time have been able and efficient teachers in these schools.

Religious services are held in the chapel on each Sabbath as usual by the Rev. P. L. Cushing, whose faithful teachings from the Bible are well calculated to have a salutary influence upon his hearers—particularly upon the children and youth, who have less experience in the ways of the transgressor, and are more susceptible to the teachings of peace and good will.

The farm connected with this almshouse is in good condition.

The improvements made upon the farm and its present state of cultivation, will be better understood by stating a few simple facts.

When the farm was purchased by the Commonwealth, some eleven or twelve years since, it was little better than a barren, unproductive waste; much of it was a mere quagmire; rocks, bogs and bushes were its most prominent features. At the present time, no inconsiderable portion of it presents the appearance of a highly cultivated garden; and the quantity and quality of the produce annually raised and harvested are commensurate with its appearance. Seventy-five tons of hay have been cut and gathered into barns the past summer; and the vegetables of the present season, though not yet garnered, give promise of an abundant crop. The fruit trees and vines are abundant and thrifty, and add much to the value of the farm. As in former years, so during the present year, many rods of durable stone wall have been laid with rocks and stones taken from the farm.

While the main object in theory and in practice has been so to cultivate and improve the land as to increase its productions, enhance its value and add to its means of support of the institution, improvement in the appearance of the grounds and buildings has not been forgotten or neglected. Few dwellings present a more cheerful and inviting aspect than the grounds in front of and around the almshouse; few present better taste and judgment in the variety and arrangement of trees and shrubbery.

A few necessary repairs have been made; the buildings have been painted; a piazza has been built in front of the house, and blinds have been placed upon the centre building. New furnaces have been constructed in place of the old ones, which had become unsafe for use. A new, large and commodious barn has been erected with the means appropriated for that purpose by the last legislature.

The stock on the farm in number and value is about the same as last year.

The condition of this establishment at the present time, whether considered in a pecuniary point of view, whether in its improvements, its accommodations, the comfort of its inmates, or its real value, was never better, or more fully subserved the object of its founders.

The expenses of the institution, during the twelve months ending the thirtieth day of September of the present year, have been less than the expenses of the previous year.

For a detailed account of the financial condition of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, its expenditures and receipts, we refer your honorable body to the report of the Superintendent, which constitutes an important part of this Report.

The reports of the Attending Physician and of the Chaplain, also annexed to this Report, will furnish accurate accounts of the situation and condition of the hospitals and the chapel, of the physical and moral condition of their respective departments.

We would not close this brief Report, without expressing our high appreciation of the services of our respected friend, the Superintendent, who, from the commencement of this establishment, has occupied the same position he now holds, with credit alike to the Commonwealth and to himself.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
J. B. THAXTER,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present for your consideration the following, as showing the transactions of the institution, for the year now closed:

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1862,	560
admitted during the year,	1,150
in the house during the year,	1,710
discharged and returned,	1,051
died,	123
remaining October 1, 1863,	536

Men, 121; women, 184; boys, 130; girls, 101.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, was	$8,828 04

RECEIPTS FOR SAME TIME.

Cash for stock sold and other items,	$501 85
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	8,326 19

This sum ($8,326.19) deducted from the amount of the appropriation remaining at the time of last report, leaves the sum of $3,192.92 not required for the current expenses of the house for the year 1862.

Amount expended from January 1, 1863, to September 30, 1863, was	$23,326 47
Receipts for same period:	
Cash for stock sold and other items,	$438 43
Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	22,888 04
Total expenses for the house from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863,	$32,154 51
And the items of this expense are as follows, viz.:	
Salaries of inspectors,	$480 00
Salaries of resident officers,	5,901 00
Consultation fees, (medical,)	100 00
Sundry persons, incidental labor,	266 57
Plumbing work,	60 20
Carpenter and mason work,	79 93
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	30 93
Dry goods, bedding and clothing,	1,051 57
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	613 87
Boots, shoes and leather,	973 04
Beef and farm stock,	473 50
Transportation of inmates and merchandise,	381 57
Incidental expenses,	92 16
Fruit and vegetables,	139 75
Small groceries,	92 14
Hops and malt,	46 50
Salt, vinegar and pepper,	139 10
Lights,	225 54
School, record books, stationery and newspapers,	89 57
Post-office expense,	24 79
Furniture, papering rooms, &c.,	94 50
Medical supplies for hospital,	456 43
Hay and straw,	737 14
Hats and caps,	154 00
Brooms, brushes, baskets, pins, lines, &c.,	72 55
Painting, and stock for do.,	74 93
Repairing boiler, furnaces, stoves and pipe,	248 21
Crockery, tin, glass and hardware,	99 86
Blacksmith and carriage work,	169 54
Tobacco, snuff and pipes,	93 90

Soap and material,	$151 22
Farm implements and seeds,	59 47
Sundry goods,	37 37
Fine feed,	95 25
Eggs,	32 26
Salt and fresh fish,	304 97
Butter,	351 40
Cheese,	54 00
Meat,	1,554 38
Rice,	110 36
Sugar,	201 08
Milk,	599 86
Beans,	240 13
Grain,	1,069 66
Potatoes,	63 03
Beef,	1,256 50
Pork,	282 00
Flour,	6,472 00
Crackers,	79 50
Coal,	4,596 16
Wood,	235 00
Fruit trees,	11 00
U. S. tax,	5 00
Table cutlery,	45 65
Glass, nails and putty,	19 37
Molasses,	324 97
Pickled fish,	47 11
Farm wagon,	77 49
Cattle pasture,	7 00
Pork hams,	32 53
Beef tongues,	276 00
Total,	$32,154 51

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1863, $12,111.96.

Current expenses for the year 1862,	$33,809 04
" " " " 1863,	32,154 51

Average number about one hundred less than last year.

Amount of inventory for the year 1862, was $33,006.55. Appraisal, by the same person, for the year 1863, is $41,283.92.

There has been received from the Commonwealth, for the purpose of building a barn, the sum of $2,500, all of which has been expended. As was expected, this sum was not found sufficient to complete it, and leave was granted to use so much as might be necessary of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the year 1862. In accordance with this instruction, there has been used the sum of $363.96, making the cost of the building, thus far, $2,863.96. To complete it, about $135 more will be required, and applied from the same fund; making the whole cost about $3,000. It is 80 feet long; 40 feet wide; posts 22 feet high; with cellar under the whole, 9 feet deep—the whole built in a thorough and workmanlike manner; and is believed to be, in all respects, well adapted to the wants of the institution.

Some other improvements and repairs, much needed, but of small expense, are progressing towards completion; such as painting all the buildings, placing blinds upon the most exposed parts, together with a few additional feet at the front entrance, upon the main building. This, also, is to be paid from money appropriated, but not needed, in 1862, agreeably to a resolve of the legislature.

Balance of this appropriation for 1862, to date, is $2,195.38.

Gentlemen,—In closing the financial year, you will observe that the expenses of the house have been less, also the average number of inmates somewhat less. When the unprecedented high prices of some of the items of living are taken into consideration, it would seem that, in this respect, the condition of the institution is found to be as favorable as you could, with reason, have anticipated;—our expense for fuel alone, this year, being in excess of last year to the amount of $2,314.17.

Should I venture a thought or suggestion upon the general management of the establishment, or the State pauper system even, I am well aware that it could be nothing but a repetition of what has been said in former years, and, of course, to you void of interest: for your long connection with this and other

similar institutions, must have enabled you to be in possession of information of more worth than any suggestions of mine.

The usual routine of duties in the various departments of the establishment, has received all the attention the undersigned has been able to bestow; and in summing up for the year, he believes the facts will warrant him in saying, that as much has been accomplished as reasonable minds would demand, after knowing how limited an amount of assistance is received, from the number of inmates (which is large) admitted during the year. The opinion, among our tax-payers, is prevalent, that our State almshouses are asylums, for not only those who have become reduced to extreme poverty, not by any vice or fault of their own, but to a very large extent for those whose habits are of such a vicious nature as to produce a positive inability (for the time being) to earn a living. This opinion is correct. Although pauperism, in itself, is no crime, nor does any one so view it, yet that kind of poverty which results from practices ascribed to the class above-named, is surely quite near of kin to it. It is with such pauperism as this that we would recommend a more rigid and thorough system of admitting and discharging, believing it would result in good to the individual, as well as relieve the Commonwealth, in part, of her large pauper expenses.

In your capacity as Inspectors, you have become aware, without doubt, that these persons are constantly asking for and receiving admittance, when by their excesses and self-indulgences they are no longer able to wait on themselves; nor is it unknown to you, that upon the return of health, they or some friend who is on the lookout for the purpose, ask for and obtain their discharge, leaving behind neither labor nor money towards remunerating their best friend, the Commonwealth.

Of this we should not complain were it not so often repeated, by the same individuals and under the same circumstances. As it is, we think it calls loudly and earnestly for a change in the matter of discharging, whereby the rights and interests of the State may be better protected—for she has some rights, most assuredly, as well as those who so often gather under her wings to avoid shipwreck, in the storm seen in clouds of their own gathering. No one can pretend that any injustice will be done to those men and young women who, from their sinful

habits, are obliged to come here to "recruit," if they could be legally detained for a reasonable length of time; for in addition to the needed labor they might perform here, there would be around them influences of a more healthful and reforming character, which to some might result in a complete reformation, while to many it would, at least, put further off the day of destruction.

There is still another class that need a little regulation. I refer to those robust men that call upon us during the inclement season of the winter, because, as they say, they cannot find sufficient employment to support them. As but little in the way of farming can be done here, with profit or advantage, so these too contribute next to nothing for their winter's support.

Now, if some intelligible plan could be adopted by which the two classes referred to could be more systematically admitted and discharged, it would result to their benefit, as well as the Commonwealth.

The present mode of getting along is ample for securing to the virtuous and unfortunate poor a comfortable maintenance, whether sick, infirm or disabled; also for the proper education and training of the children; but for dealing with the lazy, idle and vicious, something better than we now have is needed—something that would tend to diminish this particular kind of pauperism and its burdens.

About one-third of our inmates are children of a suitable age to attend school, two of which, with competent teachers, are provided. Here are afforded all the facilities of modern times, for a thorough and systematic course of instruction and training. This little, but interesting and important twig of the State charity, cannot fail to claim your sympathy, as doubtless it has, the evidence of which is seen in your frequent visits and earnest appeals to them, to so receive these school blessings that, when they shall become men and women, they will see to it that the indigent children of their day shall have the same opportunity as was given them, to become good citizens.

This is, of course, what you hope for, and all the compensation the Commonwealth desires. May your best wishes be more than realized from this, the most encouraging branch of the establishment.

Another interesting feature in the institution is the care and government of the insane, demented and idiotic, of which we usually average more than one hundred.

In this connection it seems proper to say, that if insane paupers are to be kept here, some more suitable apartments should be provided, and located near to, but entirely separate from, the main building in which they now reside. I do not offer this suggestion to you because I believe it would insure to the patients quarters any more comfortable. The necessity for providing a separate building exists mainly in the fact, that the wards now occupied by them are imperatively needed in caring for another portion of our family. If it shall be found that such a necessity does exist, perhaps it would be thought advisable to build sufficiently large, that after accommodating those here, there might be room for an additional number of the same class, always, I believe, to be found among the pauper insane in our hospitals. Be that as it may, your extensive and practical information in this whole matter is evidence that it will not suffer in your hands.

The hospital department, viewed by the casual observer, presents a scene both interesting and sad. Sad, because of the unmistakable evidence that many of this large number of our fellow-beings have become victims of disease, in consequence of disobedience to the laws of both God and man. But to those of you conversant with its details, it appears in another and quite a different character. When we reflect how much suffering is stayed by the arrest of disease, how much of comfort and good cheer is placed around those whose days upon earth have well nigh run out, it is then that feelings of satisfaction and joy are awakened within us; it is then that we feel a just pride in a Commonwealth whose mission is to gather into a hospitable garner all the sons and daughters of poverty, disease and affliction, and extend to them a parent's welcome. How well our beloved Commonwealth has fulfilled her mission, let the tens of thousands of her beneficiaries, to be found in almost every corner of creation, answer.

The chaplaincy continues as formerly its work of Christian effort, and if all is not accomplished that you would desire, it is not from any lack of interest on the part of him who conducts its affairs. Christ and him crucified is here preached,

together with such moral instruction as seems best calculated to awaken in the hearers a realizing sense of the great danger of procrastination. The necessity of self-examination and close investigation are earnestly and prayerfully brought to their minds; and may we not hope that our exertions in this direction will lead many to think seriously on their latter end?

To secure an efficient and economical management of institutions like this, very much depends upon the worth of the subordinate officers. None should be employed but such as well and truly understand their business, or, at least, will after the needed experience. When those are found who, with all their experience, do not possess those peculiar qualifications requisite, they should be at once dismissed; so, on the contrary, should such as are found to be well fitted for the business be retained, because it is a work not likely to prosper with a large number of apprentices.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. GOODSPEED.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1863.

Names of Officers and their Salaries.

James Ford, J. H. Mitchell, and J. B. Thaxter, *Inspectors*. Salary of each, $160.

L. L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintendent and Matron*,	$1,500 00
M. Robinson, *Physician*,	350 00
S. A. Orr, *Consulting Physician*,	100 00
P. L. Cushing, *Chaplain*,	200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant*,	500 00
T. J. Smith, *Farmer*,	400 00
Galen Conant, *Farmer*,	390 00
E. G. Wood, *Nurse*,	360 00
J. H. Hamblin, *Engineer*,	350 00
H. J. Marshall and wife, *Watchman and Nurse*,	360 00
Margaret Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Mary B. Hanley, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Julia Decker, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Belinda Palmer, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
S. S. Marston, *Teacher Boys' School*,	240 00
H. A. Jenkins, *Teacher Girls' School*,	200 00

Inventory.

Horses,	$400 00
Cattle,	1,398 00
Swine,	1,033 75
Fowls,	103 15
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,980 12
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,123 24
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	10,172 33
Other fixtures " " "	1,987 73
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	2,743 86
Ready made clothing,	5,222 48
Dry goods,	255 74
Provisions and groceries,	2,196 58
Drugs and medicines,	438 89
Fuel,	4,918 16
Library,	549 45
Produce of farm,	4,760 44

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—The Tenth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herewith respectfully submitted.

SUMMARY.

Number of males admitted to the hospital,		274
females admitted to the hospital,		349
Number discharged,	432	
remaining in hospital,	79	

Whole number receiving medical treatment during the year, 802.

Number of deaths the past year:	
Males,	66
Females,	57
Whole number,	123

Number of births:	
Males,	19
Females,	25
Stillborn, (sex not recorded,)	5
Total,	49

The principal diseases treated have been as follows:

Apoplexy,	3	Dysentery,	5
Brain, disease of,	15	Erysipelas,	20
Cancer,	4	Fever, Inflammatory,	21
Consumption,	76	Fever, Ship,	1
Convulsions,	2	Fever, Puerperal,	1
Croup,	1	Gonorrhœa,	32
Delirium Tremens,	45	Hip disease,	2
Dropsy,	10		

The diseases terminating fatally, and the number of each, have been as follows:

Apoplexy,	3	Hip disease,	1
Brain, disease of,	5	Inanition,	2
Cancer,	2	Injury internal,	1
Consumption,	61	Marasmus,	12
Convulsions,	2	Old Age,	4
Croup,	1	Paralysis,	2
Dropsy,	6	Portussis,	1
Dysentery,	2	Pneumonia,	1
Delirium Tremens,	3	Scrofula,	6
Erysipelas,	2	Syphilis,	1
Fever, Puerperal,	1	Syphilis, (Congenital,)	2
Fever, Ship,	1		
Gastritis,	1	Total,	123

The approximate ages of those who have died during the year, are as follows:

Eighty and upwards,	4
Between seventy and eighty,	10
sixty and seventy,	13
fifty and sixty,	17
forty and fifty,	13
thirty and forty,	10
twenty and thirty,	9
ten and twenty,	6
five and ten,	3
one and five,	9
six months and one year,	6
Under six months,	13
Total,	123

Number of surgical operations performed, six.

There have been few if any deaths from disease, originating in the institution, during the year now closed; no epidemic or fatal malady having visited us.

The condition of the patients when admitted is well known to be generally of the very worst character, and usually considered incurable and sent here as forlorn.

More than three-fourths of the diseases result from sinful indulgence; even a majority of the infants sent here are marked with congenital, or hereditary disease, and of course soon decline.

The sanitary condition of the institution is remarkably good, and the benefit to those unfortunate objects of charity, embracing your kind co-operation, with that of the Principal, and the efficient aid of your Consulting Physician, with the kindness of the nurses, all demand my most grateful acknowledgments, not only contributing to the welfare of the inmates, but making my humble labors during the year comparatively agreeable.

MORRILL ROBINSON, *M. D.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting you my annual report, it would give me pleasure to speak more encouragingly than it is in my power. You are too well acquainted with the condition and character of those sent to this institution, to be told how sterile is the soil on which the precious seed of life must be sown. With many there is a want of capacity, and with a still larger number a want of disposition to understand and receive such instruction and advice as is fitted to prepare them for this life, much less for that which is to come. I have endeavored to select themes for discourse adapted to persons in their condition, and to illustrate and enforce the truth presented, in a manner to be understood by all. The attention has been as general and respectful, I should say, as in ordinary congregations; and there have been times when the enforcement of Divine truth and the earnest appeal have excited marked interest and emotion. A few have desired personal conversation, and I have been most happy to improve any opportunities which have presented themselves. The results of the year are known only to Him who has declared that his word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that which he pleases, and shall prosper whereto he sends it.

My intercourse with the Superintendent has been pleasant, and he has extended to me every facility for the performance of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER,
September 23, 1863.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 25.

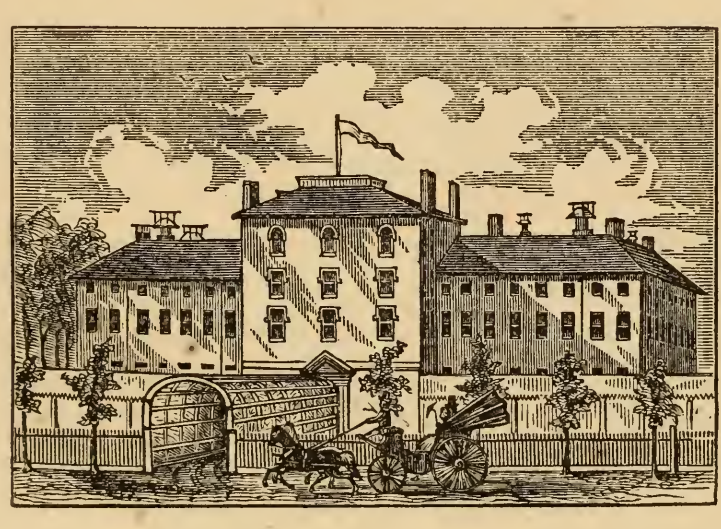
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,



AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1864.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1865.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, respectfully present their Eleventh Annual Report, for the year ending September the 30th, 1864; accompanied by the reports of the Superintendent, the Physician and the Chaplain.

During the past year, as heretofore, the Inspectors have visited the almshouse together once in each month to examine and audit the accounts of the Superintendent, to visit the schools, the hospitals and the inmates of the several wards; and one of them has uniformly visited the establishment once each week, and as much oftener as has been deemed expedient.

As the result of their visits and examinations, they take pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the general condition of the almshouse, of the system, the order and discipline throughout its management by the Superintendent, whose knowledge of human nature and whose long experience in the government of this and similar institutions enable him to discriminate judiciously, to administer kindness, comfort and relief when and where needed; and at the same time to govern and control the obdurate transgressor with no unnecessary severity.

The uniform cleanliness and ventilation of the hospitals, the bathing-rooms and the numerous apartments of the buildings,

with the personal neatness and wholesome diet of the inmates, are the main contributors to their health and comfort; which are alike creditable to the Superintendent, his lady, the chief matron, and the liberality of the Commonwealth.

The whole number of inmates received into this almshouse since it was first opened in 1854, is 14,088.

The number admitted during the year past is 1,051.

The number now in the almshouse, 485.

The number of deaths during the year past has been greater than in the preceding year; whole number, 180.

The number now sick in the hospitals is less than usual at this season of the year.

Many and disastrous as are the evils of war, the increase of paupers in the State almshouses does not seem to be one of them. One probable reason for this is that many, who, in years past, have spent much of their time in this and kindred institutions, whose fathers, sons or brothers are now in the army or navy receiving pay for their services, have enabled their families at home, at least, many of them, to live upon their own resources; but the unparalleled increase in the price of all the necessaries of life has unavoidably increased the expenses of the past year for the same quantity of similar articles of subsistence as heretofore furnished. But by a strict economy in every department, by curtailing all expenses not absolutely required for present wants, no inconsiderable amount has been saved that under other and better circumstances, when it did not cost "all of life to live," might be deemed proper and necessary.

One item of expense, and not the smallest, arises from furnishing the large number of children frequently transferred from this to another almshouse with a new suit of clothes each, when removed.

Previous to the current year, it has been the uniform practice to send the State paupers from Suffolk County alternately to Tewksbury and Bridgewater; which gave to each a fair proportion. From the latter part of May last to the first week in September, the present month, no State paupers have been sent to the Bridgewater Almshouse from Suffolk County; in consequence of which course, the number at Bridgewater Almshouse has been greatly reduced, and the *pro rata* expense very

much increased; and during the latter part of spring and the entire summer, there have not been sound, able-bodied men or women enough among the inmates to do the necessary work in the house or on the farm.

Could those admitted here to be cured of some acute or temporary disease be retained, when restored to health, until some portion of the expense incurred in restoring their health is paid, no injustice would be done to such inmate, and much trouble and expense might be saved to the Commonwealth.

The general health of the inmates, considering their habits of life previous to their admission to the almshouse, their physical condition when received, and the impaired state of mind of most of them, is comparatively good; better than the health of those of the same class, character and habits outside of the institution.

This condition arises, not generally from any innate taste for the bathing-tub, which they ignore, but from a strict observance of the laws of health required from all the inmates; such as cleanliness, regular hours, wholesome diet, and a due regard to the development of the physical as well as the mental and moral powers.

The number of those confined in the hospitals at the present time is small; but the number of idiotic, the aged, infirm, demented and children, is comparatively very large.

But few repairs have been made upon the buildings the past year, and these at small expense.

Two schools for the children have been in operation during the year, taught by the Misses Marston and Warner, both of them faithful and successful teachers.

The various branches of a common school education are here taught, and the children have made encouraging and commendable progress in their studies. Their general behaviour in school and out of it, will lose nothing by comparison with our common schools of the same grade; especially is such the fact with those sent here in early childhood.

Miss Marston, after several years of faithful teaching, has resigned; and Miss Robertson has been recently appointed her successor, and has now entered upon the duties of the school.

It is in contemplation to enlarge the play-ground, appropriated for the exercise and recreation of the children; by which

change a better air, and more of it, and more room for exercise will be furnished for the children.

Religious services are held in the chapel on each Sabbath as usual, by the Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushman, whose faithful preaching, upon moral and religious subjects, seldom fails to secure the respectful attention of his audience, and to impress upon their minds lessons of useful instruction.

The singing on the Sabbath is performed by a choir of children, with their teacher, and constitutes an interesting part of public and social worship.

The sick are cared for by a kind and intelligent physician, Dr. Samuel Young, the Resident Physician, and by faithful nurses. The hospitals are capacious, neat, and furnished with fresh air. But few inmates, who, when admitted here are healthy and free from disease, are afterwards subjects for the hospital or require medical aid.

The number of deaths in the almshouse during the year now last past has exceeded the number of the preceding year; the number of sick now in the hospitals is less than usual.

The immediate care and attention of those in the hospitals is confided to the Resident Physician, and under his direction to the nurses in the several wards of the hospitals. Dr. Millet, the Consulting Physician, is in attendance whenever his services are required. To the report of Dr. Young, the Resident Physician, we refer for a more particular and detailed account of the sick and diseased inmates and the condition of the hospitals generally.

The farm has lost nothing of its interest or value. The improvements made upon it have been gradual, but steady and sure, alike in the soil and in the quantity and quality of its productions.

From the purchase of the farm by the State to the present time, it has been under the care and culture of the present Superintendent, than whom few better understand how to convert the barren waste into green pastures, or cause the wilderness to blossom and bring forth food for man and beast.

A large crop of hay in excellent condition has been gathered into the capacious barns, and the meadows and fields now present an abundant supply of feed for the flocks and herds upon the farm.

A large outlay was made in the vegetable kingdom during seed-time, which, though not yet garnered, but having been injured by the severe drought in the summer, does not give promise of the usual abundant harvest.

The stock of horses, oxen, cows, swine and poultry are about the same in number and quality as when last reported. Seventeen cows are kept upon the farm; but these do not furnish a supply of milk for the inmates. The number of cows is steadily increased with the increase of subsistence for them on the farm; it having been ascertained by long experience that it costs less to buy milk for the inmates than to buy feed for the cows.

In several of our former Reports we have suggested the necessity of an additional building for the insane, the demented and idiotic.

Allow us once more to ask your attention to that subject and most respectfully to urge the necessity of such a building, (not a large one,) as well on the grounds of humanity as of convenience, in which the class of inmates above described may be kept quiet and apart from the other inmates; especially from those confined in the hospitals. Such a building would be alike beneficial to the insane, the sick and to those situated in rooms adjacent to the insane wards. The insane would there be retired and free from causes of excitement; the sick and other inmates would be relieved from the great annoyance to which many are now unavoidably exposed; the labor and vigilance now required in taking care of the insane would be less arduous, because the insane inmates would be more calm and less excited; and the rooms now occupied by the insane might be used for other purposes for which they are very much needed.

In our frequent visits to this almshouse, we have noticed with much satisfaction the marked influence for good, resulting from the theory and practice of government, discipline and instruction, manifest in every department. Their tendency and results are to improve the mental, moral and physical status of the inmates; the obdurate are subdued; the timid are encouraged; order and decorum are preserved and system becomes a habit.

Could a more intimate knowledge be diffused of the system adopted and carried out in these State institutions of charity,

these homes of the unfortunate subjects of poverty and want, a better understanding of the plan and its results would be obtained; many doubts might, and as we believe, would be removed, and many conflicting and apparently antagonistic opinions changed.

For a more particular and detailed account of the financial condition of the State almshouse at Bridgewater, of its receipts and expenditures, we refer to the report of the Superintendent, which is hereto appended; and which furnishes an accurate, full and clear account of the state and condition of this institution.

JAMES FORD,
J. B. THAXTER,
ASA MILLET,
Inspectors.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The following shows the business transactions of this institution for the year now closed:

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, Oct. 1, 1863,	536
admitted during the year,	1,051
supported during the year,	1,587
discharged, returned, &c., &c.,	922
died,	180
remaining, Oct. 1, 1864,	485

Number of men, 102; women, 194; boys, 98; girls, 91.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount of annual appropriation for the year 1864, unexpended,	$11,394 08
Amount of liabilities,	000 00
Value of real estate, on the first day of October, 1864, as appraised by David Bryant, Esq., appointed and duly sworn,	108,854 00
Value of personal estate, on the first day of October, 1864, appraised as above,	48,950 75
Appropriation unexpended for the year 1862 and transferred by vote to the year 1863, and now reverted to the State treasury,	1,171 40
Appropriation unexpended for the year 1863 and transferred by vote to 1864,	2,443 69

Amount of expenditures for salaries and all other current expenses, for 1863–4,		$33,322 83
Amount for extraordinary expenses, such as building piazza, piggery, painting and furnishing blinds for the buildings; also completing new barn and building yards,		2,640 66
Amount of cash drawn from the treasury since Oct. 1, 1863, for current expenses,	$31,657 51	
Amount of cash from sales, for current expenses,	1,665 32	
Total for current expenses for the year,		$33,322 83

Cash on hand, none.

ASSETS.

Real estate; one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, with buildings, the latter consisting of the main house with right and left wings and returns, forming a hollow square. The central part of this building is four stories high, with wings three stories high. There are, also, one stone building, used for baking, cooking and washing, one large pest-house, two large barns, one engine-house, one carriage-shed, one cart and wood-shed, one large shop building, used for various purposes, one blacksmith-shop, one ice-house, one dead-house, one field shed, two closet buildings; also, near to and in front of main buildings, one large arbor; and one pump-house,—all to the value of $108,854.

PERSONAL ESTATE AND ITS VALUE.

Horses,	$425 00
Cattle,	2,453 50
Swine,	1,033 35
Fowls,	80 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,141 84
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	4,319 17
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	13,589 75
Other fixtures in inmates' department,	2,216 26
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	3,386 07
Ready-made clothing,	9,437 70
Dry goods,	890 98

Provisions and groceries,	$2,253 57
Drugs and medicines,	500 34
Fuel,	1,417 30
Library,	516 49
Produce of farm,	4,288 93

RECEIPTS.

Amount of annual appropriation for the year 1864,	$23,605 92
Amount of unexpended appropriation for the year 1863, and by vote transferred to the year 1864,	8,051 59
Amount from sales of stock, &c.,	1,665 32
Total receipts for the current expenses of the institution for the year,	$33,322 83
Amount received from unexpended appropriations and transferred by vote for extraordinary expenses,	2,640 66
Amount from all other sources,	000 00
Total receipts for the year,	$35,963 49

CURRENT EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

Salaries of Inspectors.

James Ford, one year,	$160 00
J. B. Thaxter, "	160 00
Asa Millet, eight months,	106 67
J. H. Mitchell, four months,	53 33
Total, salaries of Inspectors,	$480 00

SALARIES OF HOUSE OFFICERS.

Morrill Robinson, *Physician*, 6 months,	$175 00
S. L. Young, " 6 "	400 00
Asa Millett, *Consulting Physician*, 7 months,	58 33
S. A. Orr, " " 5 "	41 67
P. L. Cushing, *Chaplain*, 1 year,	200 00
L. L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintendent and Matron*,	1,500 00
Wm. C. Howland, *Assistant Superintendent*, 1 year,	500 00
Galen Conant, *Farmer*, 1 year,	425 00

J. H. Hamblin, *Engineer*, 1 year,	$352 50
J. H. Marshall, *Watchman*, 1 year,	335 00
E. G. Wood, *Nurse*, 7 months,	210 00
John Smithick, " 3½ "	105 00
A. J. Calliany, *Clerk*, 6 "	75 00
J. A. Lothrop, " 6 "	30 00
A. E. Hayward, *Farmer*, ½ month,	12 50
M. B. Hanley, *Assistant Matron*, 10½ months,	194 75
Julia Decker, " " 13 "	224 00
Margaret Youdell, " " 1 year,	225 00
Belinda Palmer, " " 1 "	208 00
Rebecca Stinchfield, *Assistant Matron*, 5 months,	84 00
Ann Youdell, " " 1¼ "	18 00
S. S. Marston, *Teacher*, 10½ months,	210 00
H. A. Jenkins, " 4 "	66 00
Julia A. Warner, " 8 "	133 33
Francis Robinson, " 1 "	17 00
Paid sundry persons for labor,	384 13
Total for salaries, wages and labor,	$6,664 21

PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Meats of all kinds,	$3,783 26
Fish " "	404 63
Fruit and vegetables,	198 27
950 barrels of flour,	7,534 03
1,000 bushels of grain for stock,	1,370 00
134 " " " table,	180 61
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	886 25
Sugar and molasses,	954 69
Milk,	329 76
Butter and cheese,	537 54
Salt and other groceries,	435 00
All other provisions,	821 74
Total for provisions and supplies,	$17,435 78
Dry goods, bedding, clothing and furniture,	$4,384 02
Fuel and lights,	422 67
Medicines and medical supplies,	448 36
Transportation expenses,	455 92

MISCELLANEOUS ENUMERATED.

Labor of mechanics,	$105 97
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	56 19
Beef and farm stock,	1,262 86
Incidental expenses,	85 03
School and record books, stationery, &c.,	150 78
Post office expense,	22 60
Hay and straw,	473 28
Brooms, brushes, baskets, lines and pins,	133 23
Crockery, tin, glass and hardware,	142 30
Stoves, pipe and furnace repairs,	342 90
Blacksmith and carriage work,	133 77
Soap and material,	124 85
Tobacco, snuff and pipes,	234 97
Farm implements and seeds,	171 42
Glass and putty,	11 38
Cattle pasture,	60 34
Total current expenditures,	$33,322 83

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Finishing new barn,	$293 48
Painting main buildings,	419 25
Blinds and fixtures for house,	716 12
Building piazza,	393 08
piggery,	256 99
additional yards,	408 49
Rebuilding oven,	49 25
Building farm gates,	61 50
walls for yard,	42 50
Total extraordinary expenses,	$2,640 66
Liabilities,	000 00

CASH.

Dr.

To amount expended for—

Salaries, wages and labor,	$6,664 21
Provisions and supplies,	17,435 78
Dry goods, clothing, beds and furniture,	4,384 02

To amount expended for—	
Fuel and lights,	$422 67
Medicines and medical supplies,	448 36
Transportation expenses,	455 92
Miscellaneous items,	3,511 87
Total,	$33,322 83

Cr.

By cash on hand Oct. 1, 1863,	$000 00
drawn from State treasury at sundry times for the payment of the current expenses of the institution,	31,657 51
from sales of stock for the same,	1,665 32
on hand, Oct. 1, 1864,	000 00
Total credit for current expenses,	$33,322 83
for extraordinary expenses,	2,640 66
Total credit for all expenses,	$35,963 49

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

Total Receipts,	$35,963 49
Total Expenditures,	35,963 49
Cash on hand,	000 00
Total Liabilities,	000 00
Total Debts due the institution,	000 00

The current expenses of the institution for the year 1863–4, have been $33,322.83, as appears by the following account current:—

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1863,	$000 00
drawn from State treasury for current expenses,	$31,657 51
from all other sources for do.,	1,665 32
on hand Oct, 1, 1864,	000 00
	$33,322 83

Drawn from State treasury during the year for extraordinary expenses, ...	$2,640 66
Total sum drawn from treasury, . . .	$34,298 17

During the year the average number of inmates has been 560. Dividing the current expenses by the average number of inmates gives an average annual cost of $59.50+, and an average weekly cost of $1.14+.

Increased cash value of assets, ...	$7,666 83

Another year's business has been transacted without the occurrence of any events, except the ordinary routine, presenting little or nothing that is new or of interest, save what has been stated in former reports. Your frequent visits and weekly examinations into all the details, have so well informed you upon all matters pertaining to the management of the institution, that any remarks from me must be but a mere repetition.

The class of persons admitted here, discharged, and again admitted, so frequently, for more than ten years, are very similar in character, with the exception of those afflicted with no disease, but a dislike for work, and those whose disease is intemperance. With these two classes, there has been of late, a very great falling off, so that it may be said during the past season, at least, the condition of the inmates admitted here, has become somewhat changed, being almost entirely composed of children and adults—the latter so broken down as to incapacitate them for labor.

The institution has now been in operation more than ten years, and the tax-payers have a right, and with reason, to expect such results from the farm products, as will reduce more perceptibly the money appropriation.

That our hopes and promises in this department have not been any more successful, has not been for want of interest or vigor in the prosecution of the farm work, but from the unfavorable season, and the almost entire absence of inmate labor capital.

As much hired labor has been employed as was thought profitable, and as the season has proved, perhaps less would

have been more economical. The harvest of hay, oats and potatoes is good, but owing to the severe drought, it is not probable that one-quarter part of the root crop of some former seasons will be grown, the loss of which, in a family like this, can only be repaired by purchase with funds from the appropriation, that we should be glad to leave in the treasury.

Taking into account the greatly increased prices of all articles used in the institution, together with a more expensive class of inmates to provide for, and the increased cost, pro rata, will readily be accounted for. This, of course, has been the experience of every family during the present season. In this respect we should have suffered much more, but for an unusual supply of provisions, bought and on hand in the early part of the year. We shall not be obliged to purchase coal, at the present prices, having of last year's stock more than one hundred tons.

Improvements of a general character have not, the past year, received as much attention as formerly, because no laborers have been here, and to do much of it with hired ones, with the extravagant prices asked, together with the short day system now in use, seemed like poor economy. As before stated, the arable land, or that portion of it under cultivation, has received all the attention needed, and but for circumstances beyond control, the results of the present year would have been most gratifying.

Some improvements and repairs about the buildings, alluded to in the statements of last year, have been attended to, such as painting all the buildings, placing blinds upon the greater part of the house, also building a piazza on the front part of the central house.

The barn erected last season is completed, unless the proposed wing, corresponding with the one on the other barn, should be built. The piggery, adjacent to the new barn, is finished, and with the exception of some additional wall, and grading at the entrance, no more labor will be required.

As I stated last year, we have a building well adapted to the wants of the institution; in fact we could hardly get on without it; and built too, at a cost of a little more than half now required for such a purpose.

During the autumn, some slight repairs upon the slate roof will be needed, as usual.

The furnaces, pipes, and other fixtures needing ordinary repairs having been attended to, it is believed that the general condition of the buildings and fixtures will not suffer in comparison with any former year.

About the usual number of insane and demented are still cared for here, as in former years, and I take the liberty to say that another year's experience has not in the least changed, except to strengthen my view in regard to the necessity of providing a separate building for their occupancy. Could permission and means be procured for such a building, for the care of this class of women, it would so much relieve the wards, in a portion of the main house, that advantages would be secured to another class of the inmates, of too great importance to be lost sight of.

I am well aware that the calls for an outlay of money to erect additional buildings at our State almshouses should be well considered, and in these trying times withheld, unless it be a case of absolute necessity; and such this does seem to be, if this class of our State paupers is to be supported here, and their best interests, as well as the others, is to decide.

As heretofore, the schools form an interesting and prominent feature of the institution, two of which have been in operation through the year, affording facilities for improvement, far beyond those in some of our public schools in the country towns. If the great object to be attained in maintaining these schools, is, in the main, a set kind of show, or perhaps what some would call a sort of dress parade, or more properly a practice, sure to deceive both scholar and citizen, then our chance of success would be better if the eldest and healthiest children were left here a longer term, after getting through the first rudiments, instead of transferring them to another institution; but if the object be solely the best interests of the children, keeping in view, that when they become men and women, they shall know how to take care of themselves, and others too, if need be, then this important branch of our charity has not been neglected.

The chaplaincy still continues in charge of the Rev. P. L. Cushing, who has made the same effort, as heretofore, to interest his hearers in things pertaining to religion. The way of salvation is made so plain to them, that all may understand it, and

if they fail to obey the commandments of Christ, they cannot point to the unfaithfulness of their pastor as a reason for not having on the wedding garment. Under his wise admonitions and judicious counsels, we must hope for good results.

Well knowing your desire to advance the interests of the institution in all its parts, I would suggest for your consideration, whether a more efficient and economical administration of its affairs might not be secured by allowing all the employees to provide their own living, instead of the present system of furnishing it at the expense of the house. Of course additional pay would be required, but whether to the amount of the cost of board as now provided, is for you to consider. If it resulted in no other advantage, it would at least confer upon them the privilege of living more expensively than now, if they desired.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. GOODSPEED.

Bridgewater, September 30, 1864.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

James Ford, J. B. Thaxter, and Asa Millet, *Inspectors*. Salary of each, $160.

L. L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintendent and Matron*,	$1,500 00
S. L. Young, *Physician*,	800 00
Asa Millet, *Consulting Physician*,	100 00
P. L. Cushing, *Chaplain*,	200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant Superintendent*,	500 00
Galen Conant, *Farmer*,	450 00
A. E. Hayward, *Farmer*,	300 00
J. H. Hamblin, *Engineer*,	360 00
John Smithick, *Nurse*,	360 00
Orrin Ramsdell, *Watchman*,	300 00
Margaret Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Julia Decker, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Belinda Palmer, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Rebecca Stinchfield, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Ann Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	182 00
Julia A. Warner, *Teacher*,	200 00
Frances Robinson, *Teacher*,	200 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—The Eleventh Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herewith respectfully submitted.

SUMMARY.

Number of patients admitted to the hospital,	1,092
discharged,	819
of deaths the past year,	180
now remaining in hospital,	93

For a more particular account of the principal diseases treated, the causes of death, the births, parentage, age, sex, &c., you are referred to the tables which accompany this report.

The whole number of deaths which have occurred since the opening of the institution is nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and the approximate ages were as follows:

Eighty years and upwards,	60
Between seventy and eighty,	86
sixty and seventy,	134
fifty and sixty,	150
forty and fifty,	158
thirty and forty,	236
twenty and thirty,	253
ten and twenty,	86
five and ten,	81
two and five,	163
one and two,	172
Under one year,	418
Total,	1,997

It seems proper to state that the tables which accompany this report were prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities. In preparing a table of all the diseases to which human nature is liable, we meet with much difficulty in making a proper classification. In the following tables, the plan of the Secretary has been pursued in the main, and when departed from, the object was not so much to alter the arrangement of the tables as to condense them. For instance, marasmus is classed among the diseases of the alimentary canal. But it is not such, but more properly, perhaps, a disease of the mesenteric glands. Syphilis and rupia are classed among the skin diseases. But they are not diseases of the skin primarily. Other instances might be specified where similar liberty has been taken, but it is deemed unnecessary.

An examination of Table No. 2, will show there has been but little disease among the children during the past year. Hardly a death has occurred among them from disease contracted in the institution. When we consider the average number of children in the institution was but little short of two hundred, this slight mortality seems remarkable. The few cases of death among this class of inmates were of foundlings and of children abandoned by their parents. These children are generally in a very feeble and exhausted condition when brought here, but with care and good nursing some of them recuperate; but most frequently they linger a short time and die. Everything is done for them which human sympathy can suggest, but often all effort to save them is fruitless. Of the seventeen foundling children admitted the past year, eleven are dead. It gives me pleasure to state the number of admittances to this institution of such children was less the past year than in former years.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to acknowledge my obligations to the Superintendent, and his wife, the Matron of the institution, for their ready and hearty co-operation; and it is with a pleasant recollection of the good understanding which has always existed between you and myself, that I most respectfully submit this report.

SAM'L L. YOUNG, *Physician.*

BRIDGEWATER, October 1, 1864.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the Institution from October 1, 1863, *to September* 30, 1864, *with the Number of Cases for each Month, and the names of the principal diseases. Also the Average Number on the Sick List for the Year and for each Month.*

DISEASES.		Totals.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Of Alimentary Canal,	Cancrum Oris,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Diarrhœa,	58	2	3	1	–	2	1	4	5	10	8	12	10
	Dysentery,	13	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	1	3
	Marasmus,	42	4	4	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	6	1	–
	Cholera Infantum,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Of Respiratory Organs,	Asthma,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1
	Catarrh,	12	3	1	5	4	5	6	2	–	1	2	3	1
	Consumption,	96	17	19	23	12	11	6	8	7	9	12	13	15
	Croup,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Pleurisy,	11	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	2	3	–
	Pneumonia,	7	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	1
Of Nervous Centres,	Delirium Tremens,	139	11	23	10	8	12	18	17	9	12	6	15	18
	Epilepsy,	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	3	3	2	2
	Hemicrania,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	1
	Neuralgia,	24	12	10	9	8	9	10	12	12	10	12	11	11
	Paralysis,	33	9	8	7	8	10	12	8	7	6	6	9	7
Of the Skin,	Eczema,	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Purpura,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–

Of the Skin,	Elephantiasis,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
	Erysipelas,	30	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	2
	Measles,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Psoriasis and Scabies,	40	7	6	5	3	4	6	7	2	1	8	3	6
	Rupia and Syphilis,	42	11	4	8	5	2	3	4	8	5	9	13	16
	Scrofula,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	1	–	–
Eye,	Ophthalmia and Iritis, &c.,	70	22	24	23	28	29	22	24	23	27	32	27	24
Surgical and other Diseases,	Abscesses,	63	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	7	7	6	5	7
	Burns,	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cancer,	4	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Dropsy,	6	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	1	2	–	1
	Fistula in Ano,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Fracture of Limbs,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	2	2	1
	Fever,	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	2	–	1
	Gonorrhœa,	65	6	7	5	7	7	6	5	4	3	4	5	6
	Hydrocephalus,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	–
	Heart Disease,	10	–	–	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	–
	General Debility,	25	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	7	4	4	5	5
	Ulcers,	85	12	13	14	12	10	11	14	16	12	19	18	18
Totals,		1,092	127	135	133	122	136	133	150	133	142	160	155	169
Averages,		90.	75.	78.	77.	74.	77.	78.	120.	78.	100.	125.	120.	130.

Table No. 2.

Showing the Causes of Death, the whole Number, the Sex, the Mental Condition, the Number in each Month of those who have Died in the Institution, from October 1st, 1863, to September 30th, 1864.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Insane Males.	Insane Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Cancrum Oris,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*a*	–	–	–
Diarrhœa,	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Dysentery,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Marasmus,	11	4	7	–	–	–	–	1	1*a*	–	–	–	3*a*	4	1	–	1
Delirium Tremens,	5	3	2	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
Consumption,	70	42	28	2	3	6	5	6	5	3	7	6	9	10	6	4	3
Pneumonia,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rupia,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Erysipelas,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer,	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Dropsy,	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1
Typhoid Fever,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Scarlet Fever,	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ship Fever,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Heart Disease,	9	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula,	8	3	5	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–
Burns,	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility,	5	1	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cholera Infantum,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*a*	1*a*	–	1
Old Age,	5	1	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–

Hydrocephalus,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*a*	–
Syphilis, Secondary and Congenital,	10	5	5	–	–	–	1*a*	2	3	1	2	1*a*	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumbar Abscess,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hysteria,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purpura,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Malformation,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases,	10	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	180	92	88	4	4	11	12	11	12	12	21	11	20	26	13	6	10

Whole number since opening of the Institution, ... 1,997

a Foundlings.

Table No. 3.

Showing the Number of Births in the Institution from October 1, 1863, *to September* 30, 1864, *with a Statement of the Sex, whether Illegitimate, Birth-place of Mothers, and the whole Number since opening of Institution.*

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Illegitimate.			Birth-place of Mothers.			
				American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.	Total.	U. States.	Ireland.	British Provinces.	Other Countries.
October,	2	2	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
November,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
December,	5	–	5	1	3	4	–	4	–	1
January,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
February,	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
March,	3	1	2	–	2	2	1	1	1	–
April,	7	2	5	1	4	5	2	5	–	–
May,	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–
June,	6	1	5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–
July,	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
August,	4	3	1	–	4	4	–	2	2	–
September,	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Totals,	35	14	21	3	23	26	5	21	8	1

Whole number since opening of Institution, . . . 567

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater:

The usual chapel service has been observed upon the Sabbath with few interruptions, and I have occasionally visited the institution at other times, going through the neatly kept hospitals and mingling with the children. But the duty of the Chaplain being more especially to hold a single service on Sabbath morning, I have, from necessity, been mostly devoted to this work.

Such wrecks of humanity, brought together to hear the word of life, present a pitiful sight indeed. Were the inmates of the State almshouse made up of that class usually known as the "deserving poor," brought under the pressure of misfortune which they could not avert, after years of thrift and prosperity, or smitten by the sudden visitation of a mysterious but benignant Providence, we might meet with more possessing intelligent views of the Scriptures, and able to appreciate their gift to man. But we have instead, the idiotic and insane, made so in too many instances by violations of the laws of nature and of health, on their own part or that of their parents; the infirm from habits of dissipation and exposure, prematurely passed into second childhood; and that large class, depraved in heart and life, who have no penitence for the past, and no noble aspirations for the future. And yet, I have found a congregation, made up mostly of such persons as these, giving a respectful hearing to what I have had to say from Sabbath to Sabbath, and generally evincing a real interest; and as I have sometimes seen the falling tear, I have been impressed with the wonderful power of the gospel to reach down to the degraded and fallen. What have been the real results, is known only to the Searcher

of hearts. I have endeavored to adapt myself to the real wants of the inmates, with an earnest desire to do them good; and remembering the faithfulness of the divine promises, it cannot be too much to hope that some of the seed thus promiscuously sown, may spring up and bear fruit to God's glory and praise.

I wish to renew the expression of my thanks to the Superintendent for many acts of kindness, and for the pleasure I have derived from occasional visits to the house.

Respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1864.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 25.

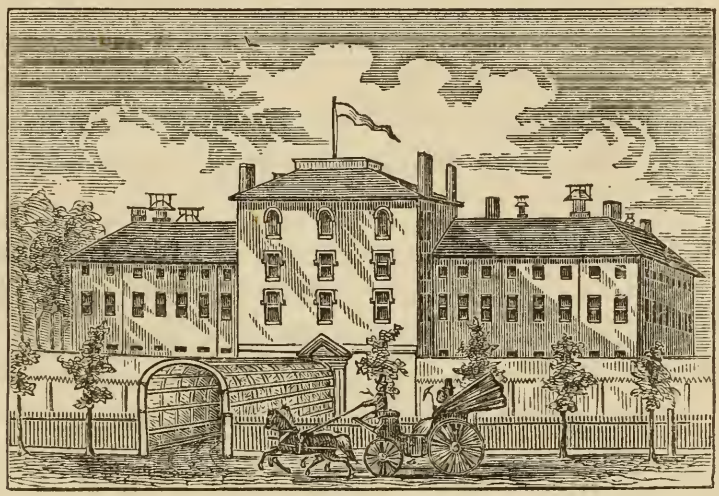
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,



AT

BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1865.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
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1866.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Honorable Executive Council.

In compliance with a law of this Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, most respectfully present their Twelfth Annual Report for the year terminating September 30th, 1865 ; with the reports of the Superintendent, the Physician and the Chaplain hereto annexed.

The report of the Superintendent, L. L. Goodspeed, Esq., furnishes a detailed account of the *modus operandi* in the various departments of the institution, and also of its financial condition, in such a full, clear and intelligent manner, as to leave but little for the Inspectors to report, except, perhaps, a brief statement of facts relating to the management, finances and general condition of the establishment.

Our regular round of business and duty having so much sameness or similarity in each successive year, our annual reports must necessarily contain much of the same impress in thought, in language and character as those of preceding years ; with such improvements and recommendations, as from time to time, observation, reflection and experience may suggest.

It has been the desire and aim of the officers of this, and, we doubt not, of those of the other beneficent and charitable institutions of the Commonwealth also, to carry out the noble and

philanthropic design and object of the government and people in administering relief and comfort to the destitute and friendless, to those who are cast upon the charity of the State, without means to help themselves, or friends to assist them in the hour of adversity and want.

The number of inmates now in the almshouse is 482.

The number admitted during the year, 1,393.

The number discharged during the year, 1,231.

The number of deaths during the year, 165.

The number of births during the year, 52.

The number sick now in the hospitals, 127.

Number of children removed to Monson during the year, about 60.

Number of children now in almshouse, 128.

Our visits to this institution have been regular and frequent, as heretofore, and from diligent inquiries into its management, as well as from careful observation and examination of its various departments, we find abundant cause of satisfaction with the order, discipline, economy, good government, and a due regard for the welfare of the inmates, manifested throughout the establishment. The buildings are in a very decent condition, within and without, and cannot require a large expenditure for repairs during the ensuing year. The halls and other apartments in the buildings are capacious, airy, well ventilated, well warmed, clean, and most of them well arranged and convenient.

The rooms are warmed mainly by furnaces; which are more expensive and less healthy, more dangerous and less comfortable for the occupants, than they would be if heated by steam. We therefore, most respectfully urge the necessity of an appropriation for that purpose.

We have so many times, in our former reports, urged in vain the necessity of an additional building (not a large one,) for the demented and partially insane, that we should forbear asking attention to the subject at this time, did not the comfort and well-being of the inmates, sane and insane, imperiously demand it from us. We most respectfully ask the attention of the legislature to this subject.

The inmates are kindly cared for by a discreet, humane and long experienced gentleman, the Superintendent, by whose

untiring efforts, together with those of his estimable wife, the chief matron, all are made as comfortable and happy as the infirmities of their minds and bodies will permit. They have not many of the luxuries of life, nor are they clothed in fine linen; but their fare consists of good, substantial, wholesome food, well cooked and enough of it. And their clothing is made of good materials, warm, neat and comfortable.

This household includes the old and the young, the infirm, decrepit, blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, demented, sick and diseased, from every clime.

There is scarcely an able-bodied man among the inmates; especially is that the case in the warm season, when their labor can be made available.

There are generally in the house a few females able to do house-work, who are employed in the washing and ironing rooms and in cleaning the hospitals, halls and other apartments.

The cooking apparatus, including the boilers and such utensils as are required in preparing food for the inmates, are in good condition, and so arranged as to facilitate the operations of that department and promote economy and comfort.

The whole number of inmates during the year now closed is greater than in the preceding year; but the number in the hospitals and the number of deaths during the same period of time is less.

The hospitals of the house are under the immediate care of Dr. Samuel Young, the attending physician, a humane, kind-hearted gentleman, assisted by several attentive and faithful nurses in both the male and female department. Dr. Harlow, a distinguished physician of Hingham, has recently been appointed the consulting physician, *vice* Dr. Asa Millet, resigned.

In the insane ward, are the partially insane and demented, among whom are some who will hardly bear the qualification of partially. All these are kindly cared for, and made as comfortable as in their situation they can be. Could they be placed in a separate building, apart from the sane inmates, both classes would be more comfortable and less annoying to each other than they now are, and the rooms now occupied by them, used for other purposes, for which they are much needed.

There are two schools as heretofore ; these are in charge of the Misses Robinson and Patten, two able, faithful, and efficient teachers. In these schools are taught the same branches which are taught in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Two large play-grounds for the children have been inclosed in the grove west of the buildings, where they exercise and amuse themselves freely when the weather is suitable for outside recreation. The trees of the grove furnish protection from the rays of the sun ; the grass, short and clean, with a healthful and invigorating air, give additional zest to the enjoyment of the sport, and increased energy to the mental and physical faculties.

About sixty children have been removed from this to the Monson Almshouse during the year past.

The library of the institution, though not large, contains a good selection of books for the class of readers here congregated, and is used by a portion of the inmates, particularly by the children, whose education is far in advance of many of the adult inmates, a large number of whom are unable to read or write ; yet there are some who can and do understand and appreciate what is read to them.

Religious services are continued in the chapel, on the Sabbath, by the Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing, who for some years has held that office, and whose faithful teaching is not without a salutary influence upon many of his hearers, whose hearts are not of the flint and steel texture, whose minds are susceptible to religious and moral instruction. The children still constitute the choir, and under the direction of their teachers, perform the singing on the Sabbath.

An extensive and commodious piggery has been constructed during the past year, capable of holding a large number of swine. While examining this dwelling for one of the lowest orders of the brute creation, we could not avoid the suggestion, of how much better these swine were cared for and treated, than were our brave soldiers when confined as prisoners in the Libby, Salisbury, and other rebel prisons during the war. Their food, their shelter, their cleanliness, even, is better, and in erevy respect they are treated more like human beings, than were our noble, war-worn soldiers when confined in the dens of the rebel confederacy.

A portion of the female inmates, who are incapacitated for more laborious service, are employed in the sewing-room in making and repairing garments for the inmates. They can do but little anywhere ; but moderate and regular employment for such as are able, is far better for the mind and body than a lingering life of idleness, though but little is accomplished in the way of labor.

A small number of males, disqualified for active and laborious work, are employed a portion of the time in hammering stone into small pieces to be used in the yards and passage-ways, and which are sometimes used for macadamizing the roads in the neighborhood. These men work leisurely in a sitting posture ; and although no one effects much by his labor, yet in the aggregate something is accomplished and the health of the inmates is improved.

Still another class, in tolerable bodily health, but sadly deficient in intellect, are found among the inmates. The number of these is not large, and they are employed in and around the yards and buildings, where more muscle and less brain is required.

The stock on the farm has not materially changed in number or quality. The number of cows and of swine is increased some, and both are in good condition. Continued improvements are made in the breed and quantity of the stock, by the Superintendent, in whose judgment and discretion we have great confidence. The poultry-yard is stocked with turkeys, geese, and other fowls.

Of the farm connected with this institution, we have often spoken in terms of commendation ; and it gives us pleasure to be able to reaffirm our previous statements on that subject ; and to add that its increased fruitfulness is evidence of the excellent management by the Superintendent, who, from the starting point of the establishment, has conducted its operations with good judgment and great success.

From a few acres of worn-out and unproductive soil, and many acres of quagmire, bushes, fen and rocks, presenting anything but an attractive and encouraging aspect, it has, by constant, careful, judicious management, been gradually, but steadily improving, until by far the greater part of the land is now in a high state of cultivation. The facilities for making

manure, by good management, are not often surpassed; the sewerage from the house is so arranged as to aid greatly in the preparation of fertilizing compost, and measures are steadily in progress to extend the means of enriching the soil, and, in this way, of increasing the quantity and of improving the quality of its productions. During each year a portion of the land has been reclaimed, and made productive; and with the same care and culture in the future as in the past, for a few additional years, the whole will be made productive, and furnish the necessary supplies, not only for the stock on the farm, but for the inmates of the house, so far as the productions of the farm may contribute to their support.

A large and thrifty young orchard of apple-trees has commenced bearing, and promises much for the future. Pears, peaches, as well as apples, are in good bearing condition.

More than three thousand bushels of potatoes have been gathered, with other vegetables, in large quantities, during the summer and autumn.

About sixty tons of hay, in good condition, and about ten tons of oats have been gathered into the barns during the past summer.

While the leading object in the management of the farm has been so to cultivate and improve it, as to secure the greatest amount and best quality of food for man and beast, a proper regard for the appearance of the buildings and their surroundings, of the farm, its stock and implements of husbandry, has not been overlooked or disregarded. The grounds in front, and around the buildings, are studded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, with grape and other vines, and flowers, arranged with much good taste, rendering the whole attractive and useful.

A schedule of the farm productions, with an inventory of implements, stock, furniture, provisions, &c., together with an appraisal, as required by law, will be found in the Superintendent's report, by which it will be seen that the expenses of the institution have been increased during the past year in not a large sum. One reason for this is the increased number of inmates; another, and the principal cause, is the great advance in the price of nearly everything used for the support of the inmates, not of the almshouse only, but of the country, and

upon every branch of honest industry in the land. Nor can we see in the future any promise of an early mitigation of existing evils; any reduction in the prices of most of the necessaries of life.

The expenses of the past year amount to $44,851.25. The receipts from all sources amount to $44,851.25.

Many things have been done during the year, not of great moment in themselves, but which, in the aggregate, have contributed much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, the decrepit, and the orphan, and to comfort and provide for those without friends and without a home.

In closing this Report, we would renew the expression of our satisfaction and confidence in the ability, the integrity, and fidelity of the Superintendent, whose untiring efforts have been uniformly devoted to the best interests of the institution. Nor could we withhold our acknowledgment to such of the assistants as have been faithful in aiding the Superintendent to carry out and perfect the designs and purposes of the Commonwealth in the establishment of these homes for the destitute and friendless sons and daughters of woe and want.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
J. B. THAXTER,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment, at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The following is the record of the year now losed, and respectfully presented for your examination:—

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, Oct. 1, 1864,	485
admitted during the year,	1,393
in the house during the year,	1,878
discharged and returned,	1,231
died during the year,	165
remaining, Oct. 1, 1865,	482

Number of men, 117; women, 237; boys, 58; girls, 70.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, was	$14,001 65

RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth,	$11,394 08
stock sold and various small items,	448 43
treasurer as per resolve of the legislature,	2,159 14
Total,	$14,001 65

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures from January 1, 1865, to October, 1, 1865,	$31,565 12

RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

Cash from State treasurer,	$30,405 44
Cash from stock sold,	1,159 68
Total receipts in 1865,	$31,565 12

Amount expended and received during the year, for both current and extraordinary expenses, was	$45,566 77
Amount of the appropriation remaining for 1865, now is	$11,594 56

The items for current expenses are as follows, viz.:—

Salaries of Inspectors,	$480 00
Salaries of resident officers,	6,044 00
Consultation fees, (medical,)	86 66
Chaplain,	200 00
Sundry persons, incidental labor,	196 44
Dry goods, bedding and clothing,	4,740 53
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	897 64
Boots, shoes and leather,	912 09
Cows, beef and farm stock,	932 77
Transportation of merchandise, &c.,	477 05
Incidental expenses,	40 51
Post office expense,	30 71
Medicines and hospital supplies,	466 41
Light,	397 63
Soap and material,	260 29
Salt, vinegar, &c.,	131 25
Hops and malt,	44 40
Small groceries,	207 25
Hats and caps,	221 00
Tobacco,	130 90
Crockery, tin, glass and hardware,	84 00

Sundry goods,	$47 95
Brooms, baskets, lines and pins,	95 15
Blacksmith and carriage work,	159 92
Farm implements and seeds,	104 27
Hay and straw,	262 09
Furniture,	75 34
Books, stationery and newspapers,	44 00
Lime and plaster,	37 85
Vegetables,	78 52
Miscellaneous provisions,	149 73
Taxes,	12 00
Cattle pasture,	13 22
Powder,	4 07
Plumbing repairs,	133 51
Painting,	25 30
Stoves, pipe and furnace repairs,	173 79
28½ cords of wood,	111 96
611 tons of coal,	6,965 67
11½ " fine feed,	549 75
12 dozen of eggs,	4 66
1,030 barrels of flour,	9,438 62
28 " crackers,	161 60
41 " apples,	104 50
169 " beef,	2,098 00
10 " pork,	225 00
5 " sweet potatoes,	23 00
2 " pickled fish,	31 00
948 bushels of grain,	1,413 02
94 " potatoes,	46 71
196 " beans,	371 74
1,192 gallons molasses,	671 70
1,656½ " milk,	331 30
25,850 pounds of meat,	2,205 27
1,381 " ham,	194 90
9,620 " fish,	510 83
1,546 " butter,	686 01
681½ " cheese,	51 36
1,374 " sugar,	256 41
Total paid for current supplies,	$44,851 25

Items of extraordinary expense are,—

Blinds for house,	$19 25
Boiler for pump engine,	145 51
Hospital fixtures,	105 00
Range for house,	139 25
Lumber for yards and sheds,	173 97
Labor for yards and sheds,	132 54
Total extraordinary expense,	$715 52

At the time of making the last report, there was left in the treasury, to the credit of the house, a balance of $2,443.69 from the appropriation of current expenses for the year 1863. By a Resolve of the legislature, permission was given to use as much of it as was necessary to complete a new play-ground for the school girls. For this purpose the sum of $225.39 was applied. The balance, $2,218.30, at the expiration of the year 1864, reverted back to the State treasury.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, none.

Real estate—one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, with buildings thereon, as described in report of last year, with one additional shed for cattle, all of which has been returned by your appraiser, at the value of $112,642.

PERSONAL ESTATE AND ITS VALUE.

Horses,	$410 00
Cattle,	2,394 00
Swine,	2,425 50
Fowls,	184 22
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,214 96
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	4,535 12
Beds and bedding,	12,446 08
Other furniture,	2,105 45
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	3,047 47
Ready-made clothing,	8,112 46
Dry goods,	370 61
Provisions and groceries,	3,232 53

Drugs and medicines,	$546 78
Library,	475 18
Fuel,	6,556 42
Products of farm,	9,968 54
Total personal property,	$59,025 32
Total real estate,	112,642 00
Total assets,	$171,667 32
Liabilities, none.	
Increased cash value of assets,	$14,862 57

In computing the average weekly cost, I have only deducted from the sum charged to current expenses such articles as have been purchased within the year, and now on hand, and in excess value, to those of the same class last year, by reason of there being a larger quantity, and not because of increased prices. Were the increased value of assets for this year used for a basis in making the average statement, the result would show less considerably, but could hardly be considered the proper understanding of the matter.

The number averaged has been 582, and there has been used for current expenses the sum of $44,851.25.

There is now on hand, in excess of last year, coal, wood, flour and grain, to the amount of $5,508.05, which deducted, gives the amount used during the year, viz., $39,343.20.

This divided by the number averaged, is $1.30 per week.

After laying before you the business transactions of the year now closed, I find nothing to communicate additional or materially differing from suggestions made in the reports of former years. Our farming operations have been carried on with all the skill and vigor at command, and our labor in that department has been much better rewarded than in some of the past years. Although the drouth has affected some of the crops, on the whole, the yield has been good, there not having been an entire failure in any of the various crops. The hay and oats were of most excellent quality, and in crop an average. The potatoes are the best specimens ever raised here, and by far the greatest yield, there being, by actual measurement, considerably

more than three thousand bushels. For a detailed account of the farm products, you are referred to the inventory of the appraiser, David Bryant, Esq., of Boston, whose services in that capacity for so many years at this institution, have been characterized by thoroughness and accuracy in every particular. From the large number of persons admitted here through the year, it is supposed a great amount of labor is obtained, and that too, well adapted to agricultural pursuits. From this source the labor has been for the past three or four years, gradually diminishing, until the present, when it has been almost nothing, save what a few idiotic and demented insane have been able to do. This condition of things is not because none come that do not become able to labor after sufficient rest and nursing, but is the result of the system of admitting and discharging. Unless there is some change in this, it is evident that very much more paid labor must be employed, if we would continue the work of permanent improvements. This seems to be wrong, because we are obliged to receive and provide for a class of inmates, that, when restored to health, might do much good, if detained a reasonable length of time. While I am far from believing that any person, through accident or misfortune beyond control, obliged thereby to seek a home here, should be held after the return of health, I do believe, and would earnestly suggest, that the class of inmates made paupers by idleness and vice, should be longer detained. There are many reasons why this should be done, among them, and most important of all, is that it would be doing them a lasting good, by teaching them the value of industrial and economical habits, the absence of which has brought them to their present position of dependence.

As the law now is, the inmates can be admitted and discharged whenever they wish, of course taking care to stop no longer than is needed to put them in condition, physically, to again engage in the same practices that caused their admittance here and other similar institutions, perhaps, many times. For those of respectable character, who have become poor by no fault of their own, the present system of admitting and discharging is not objectionable; but for those of a criminal character, some change is needed. This, I think, must be the conclusion of all whose experience has made them fully conversant with the

practical working of the present system. On examination, if the evils spoken of are found to exist, and a remedy is wanted, something that would work better and restore this class of our State paupers, and that, too, at a small expense to the Commonwealth, perhaps the establishment of a "work-house" in connection with one of the almshouses, or as a distinct institution, would be worth while to consider. I have no doubt such an establishment would have a good effect on pauperism,—tend to diminish and lessen the expense of it. Nor would this be all; much would be done under the influence of industrial habits, towards fitting them to occupy respectable positions in society. Is it not a subject of sufficient importance to investigate? Our noble Commonwealth, foremost in all good works, and renowned the world over for her public charitable institutions, as well as her individual ones, in the person of so many of her citizens, would be but following her instinct, in providing a home of detention for her criminal paupers, of both sexes. As now controlled, there is great reason to fear the burthen will not be much lighter. It is this class of our inmates that count up so fast, because of their frequent discharge and admittance, and could they be held a reasonable length of time, under suitable regulations, I think both they and the Commonwealth would be benefited; with the former it could not be otherwise. The hospital department is in charge of a kind and experienced physician whose detailed report, placed before you, with your own weekly observations, must inform you of the care and condition of the sick. As is well known, many of the inmates of this department come from a class that have been cared for very poorly, either by themselves or others, and being by their habits in no condition to resist disease, there is but little hope of recovery. Of these very extreme pitiable cases, there has been a less number admitted during the latter part of this year than formerly. The law passed at the session of the last legislature has, in some degree checked it.

The schools, claiming your attention and watchful care, perhaps more than any other portion of your charge, continue to be taught by teachers fully competent to instruct the children in any of our public schools, and the benefits conferred upon the children in this almshouse have been all that reasonable minds could expect. While, in common with similar institutions, we

have to contend with many disadvantages or hindrances, not to be found in schools controlled by the towns, among which is the constant alternating of the children; and in addition thereto, the law of classification lays upon these schools a heavy contribution, and to satisfy this demand, the most promising ones are called for. None are wanted at Monson under the age of five years, nor do they expect such as are diseased, either mentally or physically, but on the contrary, now and then, find it necessary (in order to comply with this law,) to transfer to this house some of the former class. These remarks are not made in any spirit of fault-finding with the classification law, which takes from these schools the most promising and interesting pupils, but purposely to show, that in comparison, they deserve no criticism, and I think, in the judgment of minds unprejudiced, will receive none. The teachers have cause for encouragement, because they are engaged in a good work; and, though the exhibition, or showy part, may not be quite so flattering to the superficial eye, with this class of pupils, there is great consolation in the thought, that much real good is done, the more so, because it is done unto those, the most of all, needy.

In regard to the insane, a large number of whom are still here, permit me to join with you in again urging the necessity of a separate receptacle for them, and for the reasons stated in reports of former years.

In calling the attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Board of State Charities to the necessity of relieving that portion of the main building, now occupied by these persons, he fully and cordially coincided with me, that some kind of relief should be furnished, and would be, he thought, when the receptacle, building at a similar institution, where relief was more urgent, should be completed. Should this be done, as we have reason to hope, a partial relief, at least, will be afforded.

The duties of Chaplain are still discharged by the Rev. P. L. Cushing whose report of this department is herewith presented. The usual exercises for the moral and religious welfare of the inmates have been continued through the year, and it is hoped that the lessons of truth, so often placed before them, and in a manner, too, so well calculated to reach the heart, may not all be lost; especially do we feel, in regard to the youth,

that some of the seed here sown, will, at some time in their lives, spring up, grow, and yield fruit. In addition to the labors of the house chaplain, a clergyman of their own faith visits the the inmates once every week, and labors faithfully for the best good of all. To the sick his ministrations afford much comfort. Massachusetts, honored and loved the world over, for her charitable endowments, desires to take no retrograde steps in her Christian effort, among the children of misfortune. Her mission is to relieve suffering humanity; its results are before the world. In closing, I desire to renew my obligations, for your promptness and readiness, at all times, to advise and co-operate with me, in discharging the duties incumbent upon my position.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. GOODSPEED, *Superintendent.*

BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1865.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

James Ford, J. B. Thaxter, and J. H. Mitchell, *Inspectors*. Salary of each, $160.

L. L. Goodspeed and wife, *Superintend't and Matron*,	$1,500 00
S. L. Young, *Physician*,	800 00
J. E. Harlan, *Consulting Physician*,	100 00
P. L. Cushing, *Chaplain*,	200 00
W. C. Howland, *Assistant Superintendent*,	500 00
Galen Conant, *Farmer*,	450 00
E. B. Ellis, *Farmer*,	360 00
J. H. Hamblin, *Engineer*,	400 00
John Smithick, *Nurse*,	360 00
S. H. Linton, *Watchman*,	312 00
Margaret Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	225 00
Julia Decker, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Belinda Palmer, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Ann Youdell, *Assistant Matron*,	184 00
Carrie Patten, *Assistant Matron*,	208 00
Frances Robinson, *Teacher*,	200 00
Adalaide Patten, *Teacher*,	200 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—In examining the records of the medical department of this institution for the past year, I find a few things to which I would particularly invite your attention, in addition to those exhibited in tabular form.

SUMMARY.

The number of patients admitted to hospital,	1,131
now remaining in hospital,	127
number of deaths the past year,	165
discharged,	839

The approximate ages of those who died the past year were as follows:—

Eighty years and upwards,	7
Between seventy and eighty,	14
sixty and seventy,	16
fifty and sixty,	14
forty and fifty,	14
thirty and forty,	16
twenty and thirty,	15

Between ten and twenty,	5
five and ten,	5
two and five,	7
one and two,	3
Less than one year,	49
Total,	165

The number of deaths in proportion to the number of cases treated may seem at first view to be large, but on close inspection of Table No. 2, which shows the causes of this mortality, no one can be surprised at the amount. There were twenty-nine deaths from consumption, thirteen from marasmus, eight from paralysis, seven from cancer, three from hernia, and sixteen from old age. Many of these cases of consumption, paralysis, cancer and hernia, had been previously treated at other hospitals, or by physicians and surgeons in private practice, pronounced incurable and sent here to die. Twenty-one died who had passed their threescore and ten years; of these seven had passed their fourscore years; of these three had passed their ninetieth year, and one lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-seven years.

This was the case of Abraham Scowell, who had been an inmate of this institution for about ten years. He seemed an honest and intelligent man, and retained his intellect till his decease; and according to his story had been a British soldier, had fought with Wellington at Waterloo and in the Peninsula war.

If proper allowance was made for these fifty-six cases of incurable disease, and also for the twenty-seven "foundlings," —for experience shows that three out of four of such children die before they have completed their first year,—it will then appear that the mortality in this institution is no greater in proportion to the cases treated, than in other hospitals where such patients are not admitted. The larger number of consumptives which annually swell the list of mortality here in proportion to the like cases in other almshouses in the State, is accounted for in part by arrivals of Kanakas and Western

Islanders from the whaling ships of New Bedford. The climate of this State is very unfavorable to this class of invalids. Besides, the statistics of the causes of mortality show that death from consumption is more frequent in the south-easterly counties than in other parts of this State.

This institution was visited by whooping-cough the past year. It appeared in October and prevailed till June, when it seemed to subside for the want of a subject. It was brought here again in September, but no new case has yet appeared from contagion. There were three deaths from this disease, that is, three children had whooping-cough when they died; but they were puny, feeble, diseased children from their birth. This disease is in many cases not simple, but complicated, and frequently gives rise to cerebral symptoms and a disordered condition of the bowels; and some cases, reported in Table No. 2 as having died of convulsions, dentition, cholera infantum and hydrocephalus, owed their origin to this cause.

During the past year there were ninety-seven cases of sore eyes treated in the hospital. These cases were classed thus: Twenty-six were adults, of whom twenty had sore eyes when they entered the institution; seventy-one were children, most of whom had either been treated here for this complaint before, or were suffering from this disease when they came to the institution. In my judgment most of these children are predisposed to this disease. It is strenuous in its character, frequently syphilitic and congenital. Of the fifty-two children born in this institution the past year, a majority were illegitimate, and some of the mothers were suffering from venereal disease at the time of parturition. Children born of such mothers are most always tainted with scrofulous and ophthalmic diseases.

Thirteen children with sore eyes were removed last August from this hospital to Rainsford Island, by direction of the Board of State Charities. Eight of these cases were chronic, and had been treated many times. Five were acute, and had just come to the institution. It is to be hoped that the opportunities there for sea-bathing, the bracing atmosphere, and other advantages, will effect an entire cure. This institution is now freer from ophthalmic disease than it has been before

for a long time. There are now but five children under treatment for ophthalmia.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you, and also the Superintendent and Matron, for the courtesy and kindness which have been extended to me during the year just closed.

SAM'L L. YOUNG, *Physician.*

Bridgewater State Almshouse, Oct. 1, 1865.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, from October 1st, 1864, to September 30th, 1865, with the Number of Cases for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases. Also the Average Number on the Sick List for the Year and for each Month.

Diseases.		Totals.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Of Alimentary Canal,	Cancrum Oris,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	23	4	7	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	7
	Marasmus,	14	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
	Piles,	28	10	10	7	6	5	3	3	4	5	3	2	2
Of Respiratory Organs,	Asthma,	9	1	1	2	2	–	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
	Catarrh,	12	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	–	–	5	–	–
	Consumption,	60	18	17	16	19	20	20	15	15	19	20	21	20
	Pleurisy and Pneumonia,	10	–	–	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Pertussis,	91	12	12	13	17	25	28	28	20	13	6	–	1
Of Nervous Centres,	Apoplexy and Paralysis,	15	7	7	8	9	9	7	6	4	6	7	8	8
	Dentition,	15	3	3	4	7	9	8	4	2	2	2	3	4
	Epilepsy and Convulsions,	16	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Fever,	23	–	3	4	4	7	6	2	1	1	–	–	8
	Insanity,	27	14	14	13	12	15	16	16	15	12	16	15	12
	Neuralgia and Rheumatism,	62	12	13	15	16	12	11	13	13	12	9	5	10
Of the Skin,	Eczema,	5	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	–	–
	Erysipelas,	18	3	3	4	2	–	4	4	–	1	1	2	2
	Scabies,	45	2	3	7	8	18	17	12	11	9	6	5	4

Of the Skin,	Scrofula,	25	15	16	16	16	13	13	13	14	17	14	12	12
	Other Diseases of the Skin,	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Of the Eye,	Iritis and Retinitis,	18	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	2
	Ophthalmia,	97	23	14	10	9	10	12	9	9	11	16	16	12
Venereal Diseases,	Gonorrhœa,	37	5	7	2	5	13	16	13	9	–	–	2	5
	Rupia,	14	7	7	7	8	7	6	6	5	4	7	7	7
	Stricture,	9	2	2	–	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
	Syphilis,	110	26	26	24	23	24	30	35	35	30	27	23	21
Surgical and other Diseases,	Abscesses,	95	4	2	6	5	4	6	4	2	2	10	7	4
	Burns, Scalds and Frost-bites,	9	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
	Cancer,	9	5	6	7	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
	Diabetes and Dropsy,	35	6	6	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3
	Fistulæ,	7	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
	Fracture, Luxations & Sprains,	14	2	7	8	7	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
	Hernia,	14	1	2	3	4	1	1	4	4	4	2	1	1
	Parturition,	56	4	4	2	4	8	9	3	4	8	6	3	1
	Debility and Old Age,	81	19	20	22	23	25	25	22	20	20	15	20	25
	All other Diseases,	19	4	6	7	8	2	3	4	4	2	3	1	1
Total,		1,131	225	229	237	249	246	274	247	212	202	202	178	196
Averages,		129.	125.	130.	130.	137.	139.	145.	149.	123.	121.	121.	117.	119.

Table No. 2.

Showing the Causes of Death, the whole Number, the Sex, the Mental Condition, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater from October 1, 1864, *to September* 30, 1865. *Also the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Insane Males.	Insane Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Apoplexy,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Asphyxia,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Blue Disease,	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1*	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cancer,	7	3	4	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
Crancrum Oris,	2	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumption,	29	20	9	–	–	2	3	2	1	1	3	4	5	2	2	2	2
Convulsions,	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	2*	–	1*	–	1	–	–	–
Dentition,	2	1	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	–	1	–	–	–
Debility,	3	2	1	1*	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Delirium Tremens,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dropsy,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa,	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dysentery,	3	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	16	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3*	2*	3*	3*	3*	1
Epilepsy,	4	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1
Fever,	10	5	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	1	2	1	–	–	–
Hernia,	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hydrocephalus,	1	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gastritis,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Marasmus,	14	7	7	–	–	1	3	1*	2*	–	3	1	1*	2	–	–	–

Malformation,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pemphigus,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pertussis,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	8	5	3	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Purpura,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old Age,	16	6	10	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	–	1	–	1	–
Scrofula,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Spinal Disease,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Softening of Brain,	4	3	1	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Congenital,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	*	–	–	–
Other Diseases,	8	4	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total,	165	83	82	9	11	12	12	9	18	9	22	23	18	14	10	9	10	1

Whole number since the opening of the Institution, ... 2,162

* Foundlings.

Table No. 3.

Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater, from October 1, 1864, *to September,* 30,'1865, *with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins, or Still-born, the Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Illegitimate.			Birth-place of Mother.			
						American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.	Total.	U. States.	Ireland.	British Provinces.	Other Countries.
October, .	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1
November,	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
December, .	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
January, .	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–
February, .	8	5	3	–	–	3	2	5	4	3	1	–
March, .	9	6	3	–	–	2	3	5	3	5	1	–
April, .	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–
May, . .	4	2	2	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	–
June, . .	7	1	6	–	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	2
July, . .	5	2	3	–	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	–
August, .	3	1	2	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	2	–
September,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Totals, .	52	25	27		4	13	14	27	19	21	8	3

Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . 619

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Almshouse, Bridgewater:

GENTLEMEN,—The moral as well as the physical and social condition of the persons received into the almshouse, from year to year, is so nearly identical, that what is stated of them in one annual report, may, with equal truth, be said in another. Since my connection with this institution, there has been little or no perceptible change in this regard, in the inmates as a whole. While new faces are always met in the chapel, hospitals and various departments, one cannot fail to read in them the same history of misfortune or sin, or both, the details of which, when learned in personal conversation, present a marked correspondence. Almost all are found to be persons from the squalid abodes of debased appetite and sin, and the earliest recollections of many are of strife, drunkenness and shame. It may be said of some that they almost literally imbibed with their mother's milk, the moral poison with which their lives have been infected; and it is a sad reflection indeed that so bitter an experience has left the heart and life unchanged. Ever learning, and never coming to a knowledge of the truth, instead of making the best use of the present, they are oftener engaged in laying plans for the future, in which other circumstances shall attend and other scenes surround them, where they vainly hope, or profess to hope, they will be able to improve upon the past; and it is to be feared such is the force of association and habit, and more than all of corrupt inclination, strengthened by the demands of both, that few of this class ever awake to the realization of their true condition and the means of improving it. In passing through the hospitals, I

always meet some whose views of life and personal duty are more elevated, with whom it is a pleasure to converse. They do not repine, but express resignation to God's will, and trust in His mercy, as their hope in life and joy in death. They have almost invariably received early religious instruction, and have found a home here from sickness, or poverty in old age, or other circumstances from which they had not the means or the force of character to extricate themselves. It is worthy of remark how intelligent such persons are, in their views of Divine love and goodness and human obligation and faithlessness, though their ideas of thrift and the practical duties of life may be extremely lax. Illustrations of this fact might be presented, were it not for extending the limits of this Report beyond what is desirable.

The Scripture truth which I have endeavored to present to those who are able to come to the chapel, has been such as seemed, after a careful consideration of their condition and circumstances, to be specially suited to their peculiar need. I have aimed to divest myself of the consciousness that others were present, and to apply myself to them in plain language, rarely failing to win their attention. In occasional visits to the hospitals and other parts of the institution, a similar course has been pursued. The time spent in the discharge of my duties has not been without pleasure to myself, and I hope, not without some advantage to those to whom it has been appropriated. My intercourse with all connected with the house has been agreeable, and I wish renewedly to express my thanks to the Superintendent and his lady, for the attention and kindness they have shown me.

Respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

September 30, 1865.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 23.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT

BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1866.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1867.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable the Executive Council.

In compliance with the laws of this Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater most respectfully present their Thirteenth Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1866, together with the reports of the Superintendent, Hon. L. L. Goodspeed, and other officers of this institution.

The Report of the Superintendent is so nearly exhaustive of the financial and other subjects usually contained in our annual reports, that but little of importance is left the Inspectors to report or communicate, excepting a brief statement of the general condition of the institution, the changes made in it, with such other facts as are incident to the responsibility and supervision of the affairs of the establishment.

At the last session of the legislature of this Commonwealth, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to establish a State Workhouse at Bridgewater." By that law, the board of state charities are authorized to devote so much of the almshouse at Bridgewater to that purpose as they shall deem necessary; and also to make such alterations and additions as in their judgment are proper.

Since the passage of the Act above referred to, no alterations or additions to any of the buildings here, by order of said

board, have been made; and four persons have been committed to the State workhouse here. Most of the children sent here have been removed to the State almshouse at Monson.

But few paupers have been sent here during the last four or five months. The number of inmates now here is less than it has been for many years, and the number is still decreasing—varying during the last month from 350 to 320.

The number of children now here is considered too small to justify the employment of a school teacher. The few here are sent to a public school in this district, for whose instruction a moderate price has been paid to the district.

Among those now in the almshouse, a large proportion are in the hospital for the insane or sick, or are idiotic, aged and decrepit. There is not an individual male inmate in the establishment of mature years who is sound in mind and body; all requiring unabated and vigilant attention. These are kindly cared for by an intelligent and faithful Superintendent, than whom very few better understand their necessities or are more prompt to administer such comforts as their varied situations and circumstances may require.

The buildings are in decent repair, and the several apartments occupied by the inmates are well heated, well ventilated, clean and comfortable.

In our report of last year we suggested the necessity of an additional building for the insane and demented. Under the new law relating to this almshouse, that subject is placed in the hands of the board of state charities, and a new building, as formerly recommended by us, may not now be deemed necessary under the new arrangement.

Some repairs, particularly on the interior of the buildings, have been deemed necessary. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the buildings were originally constructed and finished, frequent repairs are indispensably necessary.

Considerable portions of the plastering have been removed during the past year, and new plastering substituted.

The furnaces, some of which were badly worn, have also been repaired.

Among so many buildings as are here clustered together, and these not of the best workmanship, frequent repairs are

required to prevent a rapid decay, and to make the inmates comfortable.

The farm is in a flourishing condition. Large portions of it are in a high state of cultivation, producing generally large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables of every variety needed for the consumption and support of the inmates.

An examination of the Superintendent's reports will better illustrate the present and past condition of the farm, and the improvements made upon it, than any detailed remarks of ours can do. From a barren waste of unproductive land, it has been made one of the best and most productive farms in this vicinity.

The amount of stock kept upon the farm, consisting of horses, oxen, cows, swine, poultry and young cattle, comprises about the same, in kind and number, as is contained in our report of last year. The number of cows (now about twenty,) is steadily increased, as by improvements upon the farm the means of subsistence for them is furnished.

A large number of the cows are from the best breeds of cattle, and add much to the value of the stock.

The farm is divided into large lots, enclosed by massive walls, built from rocks and stones taken from the waste and unproductive portions of the farm; thus removing obstructions to cultivation on one portion of the land, while materials are furnished for enclosing another and better part of the farm, already under a good state of cultivation.

A young and thrifty orchard of apple trees upon the farm has commenced yielding its fruit, and promises well for the future. Pears, grapes and other fruits yield a good supply, each of their kind.

While the leading object in the management of the farm has been so to cultivate and improve it as to increase its value and the quantity and quality of its productions for the support and comfort of those who, in some good measure, live and are dependent upon its liberal yield, the ornamental and attractive parts have not been overlooked or neglected.

In the selection and arrangement of the fruit and forest trees, vines and shrubbery, plants and flowers near and around the house, much good taste and judgment are displayed, alike in the design and in the execution of the work.

Regular preaching in the chapel, as heretofore, is continued by the Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing, who faithfully dispenses the truths of the gospel to such of the inmates as are able to attend the services.

All are respectful and generally attentive during the hours of worship. Some appear to take an interest in these devotional exercises, and occasionally give evidence of improvement, at least, in the ordinary walks of life. But such results are not of frequent occurrence among those who are of mature age when sent here. A large proportion of the adult inmates, not demented, are ignorant and demoralized when they commence life in this institution. There are, however, occasional exceptions: a few of more culture, of better habits of life, whose misfortunes, and not their vices, have compelled them to seek a home in the State almshouse.

The hospitals of the institution are under the care of the attending Physician, Dr. Edward Sawyer, an experienced and faithful practitioner in the medical department, whose professional services among the sick in the hospitals have given entire satisfaction during the brief period of his attendance.

Dr. Harlow still continues the consulting Physician, whose services, when required, are promptly rendered with unabated satisfaction.

The insane and demented are in much the same condition as when last reported by us. But few have been added, and but few have been removed during the past year. What changes, if any, the board of state charities purpose to make in that department, we are not informed.

It is a well established fact, that in providing for an institution like this, or even in private families, other things being equal, the greater the number to be provided for, the less the proportionate expense; and *vice versa*. If, therefore, the number of inmates in a portion of the institutions be largely increased, while in others the number is greatly diminished, the result must, of necessity, be as above stated.

The female departments are under the care and supervision of the chief Matron, Mrs. L. L. Goodspeed, a *lady* in every sense of the word, and well qualified to aid the Superintendent in his arduous and complicated duties.

The whole number of inmates received into this almshouse since its first establishment, as per record, is 16,383; a very small proportion of whom, among the adults, were mentally and physically sound when admitted; and very many of the children when brought here are sadly diseased.

The Inspectors, in closing this Report, take pleasure in again bearing testimony to the skill and fidelity of the Superintendent in all the duties of his office, and in his sympathy and care for the destitute and homeless in this institution.

JAMES FORD,
JAMES H. MITCHELL,
JOSEPH B. THAXTER,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following is presented for your examination, as showing the business transactions for the year now closed:—

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1865,	482
admitted during the year, (including 37 births,)	901
in the house during the year,	1,383
discharged and returned,	937
died during the year,	135
remaining October 1, 1866,	311

Number of men, 100; women, 146; boys, 20; girls, 45.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865, was	$12,345 14

RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

From treasurer of Commonwealth, balance of appropriation for 1865,	$11,594 56
For stock, &c., sold,	411 10
From State treasurer, as per resolve of legislature,	339 48
Total,	$12,345 14

Expenditures from January 1, 1866, to October 1, 1866, were $29,018.60, which have been paid with cash received at sundry times from the State treasurer.

Total available receipts from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, have been $41,363.74.

Since January 1, 1866, there has been received for cash sales, the sum of $694.87, all of which has been paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the requirements of law.

Of the appropriation made for the current expenses for the year 1866, there now remains the sum of $17,981.40.

The items that constitute the current expenses are as follows:

Salaries of Inspectors,	$480 00
Salaries of resident officers,	5,851 33
Sundry persons, incidental labor,	215 58
Dry goods, bedding and clothing,	4,943 83
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	758 16
Boots, shoes and leather,	1,011 38
Cows, beef and farm stock,	1,593 00
Transportation of merchandise,	480 85
Incidental expenses,	12 95
Boiler, engine, furnaces, stoves and repairs,	503 50
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	220 18
Furniture and furnishing goods,	269 59
Farm implements and seeds,	172 92
Blacksmith and carriage work,	210 05
Painting,	336 31
Labor of mechanics on repairs,	201 88
Hay and straw,	689 74
Crockery, tin, glass, hard and woodware,	122 52
Nails, glass, &c.,	35 92
Brooms, brushes, baskets, lines and pins,	155 28
Soap and material,	142 74
Hops and malt,	104 25
Salt, vinegar, &c.,	124 67
Small groceries,	111 77
Post office expense,	21 96
Books, stationery and newspapers,	52 88
Medical supplies,	429 71

Light,		$395 45
Sundry small goods,		71 13
Tobacco, snuff and pipes,		182 45
Pasturage,		36 00
U. S. tax,		5 00
Printing,		9 50
Repairing roof,		5 00
Plumbing work,		245 86
17	dozen of eggs,	5 46
16	cords of wood,	45 00
380	tons of coal,	3,876 14
9	tons fine feed,	320 33
759	barrels of flour,	7,149 00
55	barrels crackers,	278 76
23	barrels apples,	130 00
136	barrels beef,	1,776 00
8	barrels pork,	174 00
4	barrels sweet potatos,	22 75
2	barrels pickled fish,	28 50
1,683	bushels of grain,	1,672 56
159⅔	bushels beans,	241 00
88	bushels of potatos,	62 82
215	bushels onions,	60 00
1,517	gallons of molasses,	765 65
2,178	gallons milk,	449 60
1,271	pounds of rice,	92 72
29,661	pounds meat,	2,514 93
855	pounds ham,	192 67
9,408	pounds fish,	355 12
1,429	pounds butter,	626 71
841	pounds cheese,	95 60
1,475	pounds sugar,	225 08
	Total amount paid for supplies,	$41,363 74

At the last session of the legislature, an appropriation was made for the purpose of repairing the chimneys, oven, &c. Of this, there has been used the sum of $283.59, making the whole amount received and expended during the year, as follows: For current expenses, $41,363.74; for extraordinary expenses, $283.59; for sales and paid into treasury, $694.87. Total receipts, $42,342.20.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, none.

Bills payable and receivable, none.

Real Estate—the same as described in former reports, all of which has been duly appraised, and valued at $115,979.53.

PERSONAL ESTATE AND ITS VALUE.

Horses,	$500 00
Cattle,	3,483 50
Swine,	2,241 65
Fowls,	258 31
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,729 94
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,459 58
Beds and bedding,	10,621 06
Other furniture,	3,027 97
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	3,738 26
Ready-made clothing,	5,416 22
Dry goods,	675 16
Provisions and groceries,	3,037 41
Drugs and medicines,	436 49
Library,	569 29
Fuel,	4,199 80
Products of farm,	8,042 25
Total personal property,	$52,426 89
Total real estate,	115,979 53
Total assets,	$168,406 42

The whole sum expended for current expenses and ordinary repairs is $41,363.74, which, divided by the number of persons averaged, (482) gives the weekly average cost of each person at $1.65, exclusive of the farm products consumed, and interest on the cost of the establishment.

Presenting, as above, the details of the expenditures seems to be all that is required, inasmuch as the change in the institution contemplated by the last legislature, has not yet gone into effect, though I learn from the State board, who are intrusted with this and all other systems of charities and corrections in the Commonwealth, they are nearly or quite ready to make

commitments under the Act authorizing them to use a part of this establishment for a workhouse.

In former reports, your attention has been called to the many evils attending the management of criminal paupers, for the want of system by which they could be legally controlled. It is confidently believed that the one about to be commenced will remove many of the obstacles heretofore in the way of a more successful management of this and all other classes of State paupers.

The supervising board have not erected any new buildings, or essentially altered any of the present ones, believing it better to learn first what the probable wants will be.

The policy of removing the children suitable to be indentured to the institution at Monson has been continued, as in former years, leaving at the present time about ten or twelve only of a capacity to attend school.

Most of the inmates now here are adults, who are infirm, helpless, insane, demented, idiotic, and of course unable to labor. At the present time, there is not *one* male adult inmate in the house mentally and physically well. The number admitted has been less than any previous year; and of those capable of sustaining any physical labor, almost none at all; therefore, much of the work upon the farm has been done with hired help. The farm consists of about one hundred and fifty acres, and when purchased by the Commonwealth was very barren and unproductive, no inconsiderable portion of it being of a hard and rocky soil, while much of the remainder was a flat swamp, producing nothing but bushes. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which we commenced farming, with the assistance of inmate labor, upon which we could better then depend than now, as well as hired help, improvements have been made which have added much to the permanent value of the farm. In carrying on the agricultural department, an eye has been kept to the importance of a yearly crop of substantial improvements, as well as the necessity of producing as much as possible for the immediate use of the institution. The year now closing presents very satisfactory results in this department; the yield of all the principal crops has been good. In this connection, let me remind you of the great need of more pasturage, which is now supplied by hiring of a neighbor, and

to suggest whether it would not be for the interest of the Commonwealth to purchase some fifteen or twenty acres of good land now offered for sale at a moderate price, and adjoining this farm on the southern boundary.

This land, besides being in a condition for immediate use, has upon it a young and thrifty orchard. To my mind, looking at it strictly as a matter of economy, it would be a wise purchase, even if the many conveniences attending it are not added to the account. The insane, as you are well aware, are still here, to the number of nearly or quite one hundred, mostly females, who occupy several of the largest and best appointed wards, thereby causing a want in the management of another class, which, however, during the latter part of this year, has not been felt to the same extent as formerly, on account of the comparatively small number of admittances. A year or two since, the board of state charities caused to be built, at the State almshouse at Tewksbury, a brick receptacle for the care and custody of this class of insane then at that almshouse, because, as one of the board stated to me, the accommodations there were unsuitable; nor are they, said he, "what they should be at Bridgewater;" in which I fully concurred at the time. The remedy for the evils attending the care of this unfortunate class of our inmates is with the supervising board, who, no doubt, will see that better accommodations are furnished them, either here or elsewhere; so really there appears to be no necessity for the annual stereotyped appeal, "a separate building for the insane." The buildings throughout are in very good condition, no needed repairs having been neglected, nor has there been expended for this purpose, within or without, any outlay not demanded by a wise economy.

The house is still warmed by furnaces and stoves; though in former reports the great danger and inconvenience attending this method have been fully brought to the notice of the legislature, no authority has been given, nor any appropriation made to heat it with steam. The necessity of protecting lives and property is my apology for again asking you to urge its importance, notwithstanding your efforts heretofore have been unsuccessful.

Since the removal of the children to the State Primary School at Monson, the schools in the institution have been dis-

continued, and the few remaining scholars (ten or twelve in number,) have been provided with instruction at the district school, which is in close proximity to the almshouse. The expediency of this arrangement no one will question who gives it a liberal thought, for not only are better results obtained, but at very much less cost.

Though the number of inmates is considerably less than heretofore, the number in the hospital department is comparatively large, from the fact that the patients consist mostly of chronic cases: paralytic, infirm, demented, and generally broken down from most all sorts of causes, some of whom have occupied the wards from the opening of the house. This department of the institution is in charge of a competent physician, who attends not only to the medical wants, but sees that the various nurses employed discharge their duties in a proper manner.

Our Sabbath services are still conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cushing, who has labored with his accustomed zeal to impress upon his hearers the necessity of a reformation, and in teaching them how to accomplish it. While the Bible is made the standard of right, his lessons have been of a practical nature, well calculated to show them the way of escape from that certain ruin in waiting for all who refuse obedience to God. All that are able attend devotional meetings, and from the apparent sincerity evinced, may we not hope the question will be more frequently asked, "What must I do to be saved?" The faithful labors of the clergyman of their own choice are seen in his weekly visits, and to the sick in an especial manner are these visits seasons of great interest, and, no doubt, of spiritual improvement.

In closing, allow me to renew to you the obligations I am under for the constant and ever-ready willingness to encourage and aid me through so long a term of service in the discharge of the many, and not unfrequently, perplexing duties incident to the care of the institution, under your inspection.

L. L. GOODSPEED, *Superintendent.*

Bridgewater, Sept. 30, 1866.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following, being the Thirteenth Annual Report since the opening of this institution, is herewith respectfully submitted. This Report is based upon such knowledge as has been gained from personal observation, extending over a period of three months from the first of July, together with such facts as can be gathered from the hospital records kept by my predecessors in office.

SUMMARY.

The number of patients admitted to hospital, . .	473
now remaining in hospital, . . .	63
deaths the past year, ...	134
discharged, ...	337

The number of deaths, compared with the number of cases admitted to the hospital, is proportionally larger than in the previous year. Of the 134 recorded, 32 were those of infants and children under one year of age, the majority of whom died of exhaustion alone; of those remaining, 26 were of persons upwards of 60 years of age, a period when at best life is insecure, leaving 76 deaths occurring among the children, youth and middle-aged classes, which, more than any other, have the lease of a long life. Of this number, phthisis carried away 29. Many of those dying of old age and phthisis, were to be found in the number remaining in the hospital at the time of the last annual report. Proper deduction being made for the incurable diseases, the number of deaths, compared with the cases admitted to the hospital, is not proportionally larger than in years previous.

There have been but 17 cases of purulent ophthalmia during the year, 3 of which are now remaining; most of these cases yielded readily to treatment; those depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, were less amenable to treatment, and often reappeared, increasing the number of cases on record.

Throughout the institution a praiseworthy degree of cleanliness has been enforced, such as goes far towards the prevention of disease, or its alleviation, and together with the general good order and quiet always to be observed, is the best guaranty of the earnest purpose and ability of the Superintendent and Matron to make this institution what the public expect it to be, —a home for its poor and unfortunate, where they are well fed and clothed, and cared for when suffering from disease.

In conclusion, I would extend thanks to the Superintendent, Matron, and other officers of this institution, for their kind co-operation and assistance in the discharge of the duties of my office.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

EDWARD SAWYER, *Physician.*

Bridgewater, Sept. 30, 1866.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866, with the Number of Cases Admitted each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also, the Average Number on the Sick List for the Year and for each Month.

DISEASES.		Totals.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Of Alimentary Canal,	Cancrum Oris,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cholera Infantum,	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	9	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2
	Stoppage and Constipation,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	Typhoid Fever,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of Respiratory Organs,	Asthma,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coughs, Colds, &c.,	25	1	1	1	4	5	12	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Pertussis,	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis,	12	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	1	–	–
	Pleurisy and Pneumonia,	7	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Of the Nervous System,	Alcoholismus,	8	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Apoplexy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Chorea,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Convulsions,	5	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Insane and Idiots,	23	7	2	–	–	2	5	3	1	1	–	2	–
	Paralysis,	8	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

DISEASES.		Totals.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Of the Skin,	Chicken Pox,	4	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Scabies,	6	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Small Pox,	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of the Eye,	Granular Lids, &c.,	22	2	2	5	–	4	1	2	–	2	3	–	1
	Purulent Ophthalmia,	17	2	–	6	1	4	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
Venereal,	Gonorrhœa and Stricture,	8	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis,	54	13	11	9	10	1	4	1	2	–	1	1	1
Surgical and other Diseases,	Bright's Disease,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Fever, Simplex,	10	4	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Hypertrophy of Heart,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Intermitent Fever,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Parturition,	37	4	2	6	9	4	2	4	–	1	2	3	–
	Rheumatism,	12	2	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
	Scrofula and Cancer,	7	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	All other Diseases,	168	28	22	15	32	16	16	12	4	10	6	4	3
Totals,		470	86	59	59	59	49	53	21	11	25	17	17	8
Averages,		101.	128.	120.	117.	121.	118.	120.	106.	94.	88.	73.	72.	66.

Table No. 2,

Showing the Causes of Death, the whole Number, the Sex, the Mental Condition, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater from October 1, 1865, *to September* 30, 1866. *Also the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Insane Males.	Insane Females.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
Apoplexy,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Asphyxia,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blue Disease,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bright's Disease,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Cancer,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cholera Infantum,	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convulsions,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility,	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Dentition,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa,	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Dropsy,	6	4	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–
Enteritis,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Erysepelas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	21	11	10	–	–	–	4	3	4	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fever, Simplex,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fever, Puerperal,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Heart, Disease of,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hemorrhage,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hernia,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Insanity,	2	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE No. 2—Concluded.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Insane Males.	Insane Females.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
Intussusception,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Marasmus,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old Age,	16	4	12	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	5
Paralysis,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Pertussis,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis,	33	21	12	1	5	6	4	6	–	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	–	–	–	1	2	9	6	5	6	2	2	–
Pneumonia,	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Scrofula,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Softening of Brain,	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Small Pox,	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Congen'l,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	134	66	68	3	8	11	13	19	18	22	10	11	9	6	6	5	7	8	34	6	4	1	3	19	15	13	13	7	14	5

Whole number since the opening of the Institution, ... 2,296

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater during each Month, from October 1, 1865, *to September* 30, 1866, *with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins, or Still-born, the Birth-place of Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	ILLEGITIMATE.			Twins.	Still-born.	BIRTH-PLACE OF MOTHER.				
				American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.	Totals.			U. States.	Ireland.	England.	British Provinces.	Other Countries.
October, .	4	3	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
November,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
December,	6	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
January, .	9	7	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	–	2	–
February,.	4	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
March,. .	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
April, . .	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
May, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
June, . .	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
July, . .	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
August, .	4	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	–
September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, .	38	22	16	2	10	12	1	1	6	24	2	5	1

Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . 657

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my Annual Report, I have little to say beyond what I have previously communicated.

I need not inform you how few and unimportant are the ordinary changes in such an institution as this, both as relates to the character of the inmates and the general routine of the house, of which the services of the chapel form a part. It has been my aim to give to this great company of human souls such religious counsel and encouragement as their forlorn and pitiful condition suggests. I have sought to do them good; to impress them with the beauty of holiness and the deformity of sin; to awaken conscience, which, in too many instances, has had a long and undisturbed slumber, and to help them to see that the chief cause of their misery lies in their having followed at too great a distance, the example of Him who knew no sin. I am not without the hope that my labors have not been entirely fruitless; but, looking earthward, the field is certainly a discouraging one, calling for the largest exercise of patience and hope. When that which is godlike in man has been dwarfed by neglect, or palsied by excess, vain, indeed, is human help, till divine power begins the work of restoration and changes weakness into strength. One cannot fail, in this work, to be impressed with the value of early moral training, and how much depends, in the formation of character, upon the golden period of childhood. Who can tell how different might have been the lot of many whom we now see here, in dependent old age, indifferent to their true interests and acquiescing in what really is their shame, had they been

rescued in time from the influences which centered in the squalor, wretchedness and sin, amid which they were reared? The efforts which are being made, therefore, by the State, to improve the condition of the children of thriftless and dissolute parents, by placing them in families where they will be trained for usefulness, and we trust for heaven, ought not to be regarded with indifference. This class (the young,) are greatly missed from our chapel service, in which they were accustomed to take part in songs of praise; but we may well acquiesce in any change which will most speedily and effectually put them in that course of training and education which they so imperatively need. It is to be hoped, too, that the experiment of sending the idle and dissolute here on sentence, will prove a successful one. But the friends of this wise measure, and the public, so far as they are interested and will be watching the result, must not expect too much. It must be remembered, that notwithstanding the liberal provision which has been made by our noble Commonwealth and private munificence, for suppressing vice and crime, vice and crime still defiantly rear their shameless heads and keep pace with whatever measures are devised for their extermination. Some who are committed, will doubtless learn the salutary lesson designed for them; but more, it is to be feared, will come and go, too closely wedded to inveterate habit to do what they sometimes feel they would.

I am happy to renew my sense of obligation to the Superintendent and his estimable lady, the Matron of the house, and to say that my intercourse with all has been of an agreeable character.

Respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

ac

APR 25 '38 W.P.A.